

FIRE SAFETY CODE

Rules and Regulations Promulgated by the Board of Appeal and Review

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 1 DECLARATION OF POLICY

It is the policy of the State of Rhode Island to simplify, clarify and modernize the law governing fires and fire prevention, and to specify reasonable minimum requirements for fire safety. It is the statutory directive and policy of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review to adopt rules and regulations to safeguard life and property from the hazards of fire and explosives in accordance with safe practice as embodied in widely recognized standards of good practice for fire prevention and fire protection.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 2 CONSOLIDATION OF STATE FIRE SAFETY CODE

The Fire Safety Code sections 1 to 15, as adopted herein, along with the provisions of R.I.G.L. chapters 23-28.1 through 23-28.39, shall be known as the state Fire Safety Code.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 3

The provisions of the state Fire Safety Code sections 1 to 15 are adopted pursuant to R.I.G.L. 23-28.3-3 in an effort to supplement, clarify, and modernize the minimum requirements for fire safety in new and existing buildings and facilities as outlined in R.I.G.L. chapters 23-28.1 through 23-28.39.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 4 DEFINITIONS (RESERVED)

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 5 FIRE SAFETY CODE BOARD OF APPEAL & REVIEW

The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review is an agency within the Public Safety Division of the Executive Department. The Governor appoints all eleven (11) members with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the members of the board of appeal and review, one shall be a representative of the permanent fire chiefs, one shall be a representative of the building inspectors, one shall represent industry, one shall be a licensed professional engineer, one shall be a representative of the fire protection industry, one shall represent labor, one shall be a licensed architect, one shall be a representative of the volunteer fire chiefs, and three (3) shall be representatives of the public. The Governor also designates a chairman for a two (2) year term

The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review is the sole authority having jurisdiction for administration and, with the exception of RIGL chapter 23-28.4, the State Fire Marshal is the sole authority having jurisdiction for enforcement of the Fire Safety Code. The Director of Labor has exclusive jurisdiction for the enforcement of RIGL

chapter 23-28.4. Accordingly, the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review is the sole authority having jurisdiction to grant variances, waivers, modifications, and amendments from, or to review and accept any proposed fire safety equivalencies and alternatives to, the strict adherence to the provisions of the Fire Safety Code and all referenced standards therein as previously enacted and/or adopted, herein and hereafter amended.

The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review is also the authority having initial jurisdiction to hear all appeals from any action taken by the state Fire Marshal's Office in its capacity as the authority having jurisdiction for the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Fire Safety Code and all referenced standards therein as previously enacted and/or adopted, herein and hereafter amended. Finally, the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review has initial jurisdiction to hear all appeals from any action taken by the Director of Labor in the enforcement of chapter 23-28.4 of the State Fire Code.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 6
ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS OF THE FIRE SAFETY CODE
BOARD OF APPEAL & REVIEW

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS

6-1-1

Any building owner may consult with the authority having enforcement jurisdiction for advice and assistance in complying with the provisions of the state Fire Safety Code. In cases of practical difficulty, the authority having enforcement jurisdiction shall refer all requests for variations, waivers, modifications and amendments from particular provisions of the state Fire Safety Code to the Board of Appeal and Review.

6-1-2

All requests for proposed fire safety equivalencies and alternatives to strict compliance with the state Fire Safety Code shall likewise be referred to the Board of Appeal and Review.

6-1-3

Any person aggrieved by an initial interpretation of any provision of the state Fire Safety Code, by the authority having enforcement jurisdiction of that code provision, may petition Board of Appeal and Review for review of the initial interpretation.

6-1-4

The Board of Appeal and Review shall provide for reasonable interpretation of the provisions of the Fire Safety Code, and rule on appeals from decisions of the authority having enforcement jurisdiction.

6-1-5

All appeals shall be commenced by the filing of an appeal application form available at the offices of the Board of Appeal and Review and the State Fire Marshal.

6-1-6

The authority having enforcement jurisdiction shall assist the applicant by providing all code cites and documentation necessary to complete the application form.

6-1-7

When applicable, the authority having enforcement jurisdiction shall certify the total square footage of a subject facility on the application form.

6-1-8

To be considered a completed application, the application form shall be completely filled out and signed by the owner or an authorized representative. The application shall further be accompanied by a filing fee and written inspection report, plan review report, interpretation, or other related documentation generated by the authority having enforcement jurisdiction.

6-1-9

Filing fees for applications involving specific existing or proposed buildings shall be set in accordance with the schedule outlined in RIGL 23-28.3-5(b) (1) & (2). Filing fees for all other appeals shall be set in accordance with the provisions of RIGL 23-28.3-5(b) (3).

6-1-10

The requirement of a written inspection report, plan review report or other related documentation may be waived by the executive director and/or the chairman, upon consultation with the authority having enforcement jurisdiction, when, in the opinion of the executive director and/or the chairman, compliance with this requirement would impose a hardship on the applicant and/or the authority having enforcement jurisdiction.

6-1-11

Any person, other than an attorney at law, who signs an application form as an authorized representative, shall provide the Board of Appeal and Review with a letter of authorization signed by the owner of the subject facility.

II. HEARINGS AND COURT APPEALS

6-2-1

Hearings shall be scheduled by the Board of Appeal and Review within thirty (30) days of the receipt of a completed application sent to the Board by registered mail.

6-2-2

Completed applications shall be scheduled, as far as practicable, in the order they were received by the Board of Appeal and Review.

6-2-3

For good cause shown, a completed application may be scheduled for an expedited hearing by the executive director, with the approval of the chairman, upon the request of the applicant and/or the authority having enforcement jurisdiction and/or a court of competent jurisdiction.

6-2-4

For the purposes of section 6-2-3, examples of good cause would be hearings which may directly or indirectly result in the issuance or denial of a building permit, a certificate of occupancy, a license, major finding, and hearings which, if delayed, would significantly interfere with a set construction schedule or a real estate closing.

6-2-5

The chairman may delegate a subcommittee of the Board of Appeal and Review to conduct a hearing and take testimony from the petitioner.

6-2-6

A subcommittee shall consist of one or more Board of Appeal and Review members accompanied by the executive director and/or the legal counsel.

6-2-7

A subcommittee meeting may be administrative or onsite in nature. An administrative subcommittee meeting may involve the scheduling of cases, drafting of rules and regulations and/or the day-to-day administration of the office. An onsite subcommittee meeting involves a physical tour of the subject facility with notice to both the applicant and the authority having enforcement jurisdiction. The notes of the executive director and/or the legal counsel shall serve as the record of the subcommittee meeting.

6-2-8

When appropriate for an administrative subcommittee, and in each case where an onsite subcommittee is assigned, the subcommittee shall make recommendations to the Board of Appeal & Review as to their findings. A decision shall be rendered within ten (10) days of the subcommittee's report.

6-2-9

If the applicant is aggrieved by the subcommittee's recommendations, as accepted, modified and/or rejected by the decision rendered by the Board of Appeal & Review, the applicant shall have the right to petition the Board of Appeal & Review, within thirty (30) days of the mailing date of the rendered decision. The applicant shall thereupon be scheduled for hearing before the full Board of Appeal & Review.

6-2-10

All full Board of Appeal & Review hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of RIGL 42-35-9 of the Administrative Procedures Act.

6-2-11

Anytime after the Board hearing, but before a final decision is mailed, the Board of Appeal & Review may reopen a case at the request of either the applicant or the authority having enforcement jurisdiction, for purpose of taking additional previously unavailable testimony and/or evidence and uphold, modify and/or reverse its original decision.

6-2-12

Anytime after the final decision is mailed, the Board may, at the request of either the applicant or the authority having enforcement jurisdiction, and upon review of the record of the case, correct any administrative, clerical or other mistakes in the written decision to accurately reflect the record of the case. The resulting decision shall be entitled "amended decision".

6-2-13

Any building owner aggrieved by any decision, modified decision, or amended decision of the Board of Appeal & Review may, within thirty (30) days after the mailing date of the decision, modified decision, or amended decision, commence an action in the Sixth Division of the District Court against the State Fire Marshal for review of the decision.

6-2-14

The findings of the Board of Appeal & Review shall be conclusive unless clearly erroneous.

6-2-15

A party aggrieved by a final order of the court may seek review thereof in the Supreme Court by petition for certiorari in accordance with the procedures contained in RIGL 42-35-16.

6-2-16

Commencement of a court appeal of the Board of Appeal & Review's decision does not operate as an automatic stay of the decision. [RIGL 42-35-15(c)]

6-2-17

The decisions of the Board of Appeal & Review covering specific facilities shall be considered comprehensive, integrated plans of fire safety for the subject facilities under the current use of occupancy. Accordingly, every variance granted is conditioned upon the applicant's timely and continued compliance with all of the directives of the Board of Appeal & Review. Every variance is further conditioned upon the continued use or occupancy of the subject facility under the occupancy classification reviewed by the Board in rendering its decision.

6-2-18

Failure of the applicant to initially comply with the full decision of the Board of Appeal & Review within the stated time frame shall void all variances granted in the decision.

6-2-19

In the event of complete, timely, and continued compliance with the full decision of the Board of Appeal & Review, all variances shall be deemed vested in the facility as long as the facility remains within the occupancy classification reviewed by the Board of Appeal & Review.

6-2-20

In the event the use or occupancy classification of the subject facility is changed, as outlined in RIGL 23-28-1-6, all variances granted under the original use or occupancy are void and the facility shall be reviewed under the state Fire Safety Code provisions covering the newly created use or occupancy.

III RULES AND REGULATIONS

6-3-1

The State Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review shall have the power to promulgate, amend, and repeal rules and regulations to safeguard life and property from hazards of fire and explosives, consistent with the standards outlined in RIGL 23-28.3-3 and 42-35-1 through 8.

6-3-2

There shall be established a standing subcommittee of the Board to review all proposed rules and regulations, amendments and repealers to the state Fire Safety Code.

6-3-3

The standing Rules and Regulations Subcommittee shall be chaired by the vice chairman of the Board of Appeal & Review.

6-3-4

The chairman and executive director shall be permanent members of the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee along with any additional board members appointed by the chairman.

6-3-5

The Rules and Regulation Subcommittee shall report its findings, recommendations and proposed rules to the Board of Appeal & Review.

IV. CODE INTERPRETATIONS BY THE BOARD

6-4-1

The Board of Appeal & Review, at the request of any party, shall provide interpretations of both the statutory provisions and the rules and regulations which comprise the state Fire Safety Code.

6-4-2

Any party requesting an interpretation shall outline the specific request, along with all supporting documentation, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Board of Appeal & Review.

6-4-3

The chairman, upon consultation with the executive director, shall produce a draft interpretation to be presented to the full Board of Appeal & Review.

6-4-4

The full Board may adopt, amend, or reject the proposed interpretation. The final interpretation, agreed upon by the full Board, shall be issued and numbered under a separate filing system for Board Interpretations.

6-4-5

There shall be no filing fee charged for Board Interpretations.

V. ABATEMENT

6-5-1

The fire marshal, with the approval of the chairman of the of the Board of Appeal & Review, shall have the authority to summarily abate any condition which is in violation

of any provision of the state Fire Safety Code and which presents immediate danger to life. RIGL 23-28.1-7(b)(2)

6-5-2

For purposes of the abatement procedure as outlined in section 6-5-1 above, the fire marshal may delegate this authority to a designated senior deputy in his absence. The chairman may delegate this authority to the vice-chairman or a senior designated board member in his absence.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 7 RHODE ISLAND FIRE PREVENTION CODE

The Fire Prevention Code of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., Standard 1 (NFPA 1), 1997 edition, with appendices, except those portions specifically reserved, deleted, altered, added to, or otherwise amended, as outlined in Section 7 herein, and including all of the specific amendments to Standard 1 as outlined in Section 7 herein is hereby adopted by reference as the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code. Copies of NFPA 1, 1997 Edition, are available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101. Copies of the reservations, deletions, alterations, additions and other amendments to this code, also known as "Fire Safety Code Section 7", will be initially made available at the offices of the Rhode Island Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review and the Rhode Island Fire Marshal, and subsequently available from the Michie Company, Post Office Box 7587, Charlottesville, VA 22907-6094.

The State Fire Marshal is the sole authority having jurisdiction for the strict enforcement of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code. The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review is the sole authority having jurisdiction for administration of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code. Accordingly, the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review is the sole authority having jurisdiction to grant variances, waivers, modifications, and amendments from, or to review and accept any proposed fire safety equivalencies and alternatives to, the strict adherence to the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and all referenced standards therein.

For the purposes of uniform administration, all exceptions listed in the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and its referenced standards, allowing for a discretionary waiver by the authority having jurisdiction, shall be referred directly to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review as outlined in Fire Safety Code Section 6-1-1 et seq. The only official, formal and binding interpretations of the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and its referenced standards are those approved and published by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review pursuant to the procedures outlined in Fire Safety Code Section 6-1-3 et seq.

All existing buildings, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 23), and all

referenced standards therein, unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All existing buildings, exempted from the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters, shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All existing buildings shall be further subject to the remaining chapters (Chapters 1 through 8 and Chapters 24 through 43) of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All buildings which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such buildings shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such buildings shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (Chapters 1 through 8 and Chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

The effective date of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code shall be February 1, 1998.

The provisions of NFPA 1, 1997 edition, referenced below, and incorporated herein as the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, shall be preceded by the acronym "RIFPC". All of the remaining provisions of NFPA 1, 1997 edition, adopted as the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, but not specifically addressed below, shall likewise be identified by the acronym "RIFPC" preceding it. (Accordingly, "Chapter 1" below would be identified as "RIFPC 1". Likewise, "Section 1-1.2" below would be identified as "RIFPC 1-1.2".)

CHAPTER 1 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

1-1 TITLE AND AUTHORITY

(Amd) 1-1.1

The title of this Code shall be the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and may be cited as such.

(Add) 1-1.2

The Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby adopted pursuant to R.I.G.L. 23-28.3-3.

1-4 AUTHORITY

(Amd) 1-4.1

The State Fire Marshal is the sole authority having jurisdiction for the strict enforcement of the provisions of this Code. The State Fire Marshal shall have authority

to appoint and certify as many deputy state fire marshals and assistant deputy state fire marshals as are deemed necessary to strictly enforce the provisions of this Code. Accordingly, all deputy state fire marshals and assistant deputy state fire marshals shall be allowed to enforce this code as long as they maintain their certification in the above positions by the State Fire Marshal.

The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review is the sole authority having jurisdiction for administration of this Code. Accordingly, the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review is the sole authority having jurisdiction to grant variances, waivers, modification, and amendments from, or to review and accept any proposed fire safety equivalencies and alternatives to, the strict adherence to the provisions of this Code and all referenced standards herein. For purposes of uniform administration, all exceptions listed in this Code, and its referenced standards, allowing for a discretionary waiver by the authority having jurisdiction, shall be referred directly to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review as outlined in Fire Safety Code Section 6-1-1 et seq.

(Amd) 1-4.2

Police and other enforcement agencies shall have authority to render necessary assistance in the enforcement of this Code when expressly requested to do so by the State Fire Marshal.

(Amd) 1-4.3

The State Fire Marshal may delegate to other qualified individuals such powers as are necessary for the proper enforcement of the Code. The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review may delegate to its appointed staff such powers as are necessary for the proper administration of this Code.

(Amd) 1-4.4

The State Fire Marshal is authorized to inspect, at all reasonable times, any building or premises for dangerous or hazardous conditions or materials as set forth in this Code and the general provisions of the Fire Safety Code. The State Fire Marshal may order any person(s) to remove or remedy such dangerous or hazardous condition or material. Any person(s) failing to comply with such an order shall be in violation of the Fire Safety Code. Any person so charged with a violation of this Code shall have the right to appeal the order of the State Fire Marshal to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review. An appeal does not automatically stay the State Fire Marshal's order. However, the Chairman of the Board, or his designee, may, for good cause shown, stay the order of the State Fire Marshal pending review by the full Board.

(Amd) 1-4.5

The State Fire Marshal, with the approval of the Chairman of the Board, or his designee as outlined in Fire Safety Code section 6-5-2, shall have the authority to summarily abate any condition which is in violation of any provision of the state Fire Safety Code and which presents immediate danger to life.

(Amd) 1-4.14

The State Fire Marshal, with the approval of the Chairman of the Board, or his designee as outlined in Fire Safety Code section 6-5-2, shall have the authority to order the immediate evacuation of any occupied building deemed unsafe when such building has hazardous conditions that present imminent danger to the building occupants.

1-5 APPLICATION

(Amd) 1-5.1

All existing buildings, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 23), and all referenced standards therein, unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All existing buildings, exempted from the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters, shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All existing buildings shall be further subject to the remaining chapters (Chapters 1 through 8 and Chapters 24 through 43) of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All buildings which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such buildings shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such buildings shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (Chapters 1 through 8 and Chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

(Amd) 1-5.3

Applicable provisions of documents listed in Appendix D are not required, but may be used by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review as appropriate criteria for granting a waiver or variance from the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

(Amd) 1-5.5

Buildings in existence or permitted for construction prior to February 1, 1998, shall comply with the state Fire Safety Code provisions as outlined in section 1-5.1 above. Occupied existing buildings shall further comply with the provisions of sections 1-8.2 through 4 herein.

1-6 EQUIVALENCIES AND ALTERNATIVES

(Amd) 1-6.

Nothing in this Code is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and

safety, as determined by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review, to those prescribed in this Code, provided a request for variance is submitted to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review along with technical documentation to demonstrate equivalency and the system, method, or device is approved for the intended purpose.

(Amd) 1-6.2

The specific requirements of this Code may be modified by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review to allow alternative arrangements that will secure as nearly equivalent fire safety as practical.

(Amd) 1-6.3

Buildings with alternative fire protection features approved by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review shall be considered as conforming with this Code.

(Amd) 1-6.4

Each application for variance to allow for an alternative fire protection feature shall be filed with the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review pursuant to the provisions of the Fire Safety Code section 6-1-1 et seq. and R.I.G.L. Chapter 23-28.3. Each application shall further be accompanied by such evidence, letters, statements, results of tests, or other supporting information as may be required to justify the request. The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review shall keep a record of all actions on such applications. A written comprehensive Decision shall be signed by both the Chairman or the Board member who chaired the hearing, along with the attorney on the Board's permanent staff (Executive Director or Legal Counsel) who drafted the Decision for the Board's approval. A signed Decision shall be forwarded to the Applicant, the State Fire Marshal and the local fire officials. Unless specifically noted to the contrary, the effective date of the Decision shall be the mailing date listed therein.

1-7 FIRE SAFETY CODE BOARD OF APPEAL & REVIEW

(Amd) 1-7.1

The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review was originally created in 1966 as the Fire Safety Code Commission. The current composition of the Fire safety Code Board of Appeal & Review is outlined in R.I.G.L. 23-28.3-2. The Governor appoints all eleven (11) members with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the members of the Board of Appeal & Review, one shall be a representative of the permanent fire chiefs, one shall be a representative of the building inspectors, one shall represent industry, one shall be a licensed professional engineer, one shall represent labor, one shall be a licensed architect, one shall be a representative of the volunteer fire chiefs, and three (3) shall be representatives of the public. The Governor also designates a chairman for a two (2) year term.

(Amd) 1-7.2

Procedures, adopted by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review, addressing administrative appeals are outlined in Fire Safety Code sections 6-1-1 through 6-1-11.

(Amd) 1-7.3

Procedures, adopted by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review, addressing administrative hearings and court appeals, are outlined in Fire Safety Code sections 6-2-1 through 6-2-20.

(Amd) 1-7.4

Procedures, adopted by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review, addressing the Board's rule-making authority, are outlined in Fire Safety Code sections 6-3-1 through 6-3-5.

(Amd) 1-7.5

Procedures, adopted by the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review, addressing code interpretation by the Board, are outlined in Fire Safety Code section 6-4-1 through 6-4-5.

1-7.6 Means of Appeals

(Amd) 1-7.6.1(d) Compliance with the strict provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code would impose a substantial hardship on the Applicant.

(Amd) 1-7.6.2 An appeal shall be submitted to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review, pursuant to the application procedure as outlined in Fire safety Code sections 6-1-1 through 6-1-11, within thirty (30) calendar days of notification of violation outlining the Code provision(s) from which relief is sought and the remedy proposed. The above thirty (30) calendar day period may be extended, for good cause shown, by the Executive Director, with the approval of the Chairman.

1-8 Occupancy

(Amd) 1-8.1

All existing buildings, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 23), and all referenced standards therein, unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All existing buildings, exempted from the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters, shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All existing buildings shall be further subject to the remaining chapters (Chapters 1 through 8 and Chapters 24 through 43) of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code. No new construction shall be occupied in whole or in part in violation of the provisions of this Code.

All buildings which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such buildings shall remain subject to the

applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such buildings shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

(Add) 1-8.2(c) The existing building is in compliance with the provisions of the applicable edition of the state Fire Safety Code (R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq.) governing its occupancy, or the building has received a written decision from the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review granting variances from the outstanding fire code deficiencies.

1-15 PERMITS AND APPROVALS

(Amd) 1-15.1 The State Fire Marshal, as the authority having jurisdiction, shall be authorized to establish and issue permits, certificates, notices, and approvals, or orders pertaining to fire control and fire hazards pursuant to this section. The issuance of all such permits, certificates, notices, approvals, and orders shall be coordinated with any other State agency which has maintained jurisdiction over the regulated area since June 1, 1996.

1-17 PLANS REVIEW

(Add) 1-17.6 Additional requirements for the review of construction drawings by the State Fire Marshal's Office are found in Fire Safety Code Section 9.

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

(Amd) 2-1 Apartment Buildings. The term "Apartment Building", when used in this and all referenced codes, includes buildings containing four (4) or more living units with independent cooking and bathroom facilities, whether designated as apartment houses, tenements, garden apartments, or by any other name.

(Amd) 2-1 Authority Having Jurisdiction. The organization, office or individual responsible for "approving" equipment, an installation or a procedure, enforcing the provisions of this code, granting waivers, and accepting proposed fire safety equivalencies and alternatives. For the purposes of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and all referenced codes, the State Fire Marshal is the sole authority having jurisdiction for the strict enforcement of the provisions of this Code. The Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review is the sole authority having jurisdiction to grant variances, waivers, modifications and amendments from, or to review and accept any adherence to the provisions of this Code and all referenced proposed fire safety equivalencies and alternatives to, the strict standards herein. (See generally Section 1-4.1 above.)

(Amd) 2-1 Board of Appeals. When used herein shall mean the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review as outlined in R.I.G.L. 23-28.3-2.

(Amd) 2-1 Lodging or Rooming Occupancies. The term "Lodging House" or "Rooming House", when used in this and all referenced codes, includes all buildings that provide sleeping accommodations for a total of sixteen (16) or fewer persons on either a transient or permanent basis, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants; except that this classification shall not include private dwellings which accommodate not more than four (4) habitual guests, employees or other non-family members in rented rooms.

CHAPTER 3 GENERAL FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

3-1 FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 3-1.1 All existing buildings, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 23), and all referenced standards therein, unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All existing buildings, exempted from the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters, shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All existing buildings shall be further subject to the remaining chapters (Chapters 1 through 8 and Chapters 24 through 43) of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All buildings which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such buildings shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such buildings shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All other buildings and structures shall be so constructed, arranged, equipped, maintained, and operated in accordance with this Code so as to provide a reasonable level of life safety, property protection, and public welfare from the actual and potential hazards created by fire, explosion, and other hazardous conditions.

(Amd) 3-1.1.1 Every new building, and every existing building where there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year, shall comply with the provisions of this Code and NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 1997 edition.

3-2 ELECTRICAL FIRE SAFETY

(Amd) 3-2.2 All electrical appliances, fixtures, or wiring shall be maintained in accordance with the Rhode Island Electrical Code.

(Amd) 3-2.3 Permanent wiring shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the Rhode Island Electrical Code.

(Amd) 3-2.5 Where no applicable standards or requirements are set out in this section, compliance with the Rhode Island Electrical Code shall be deemed as evidence of compliance with the intent of this section.

(Amd) 3-2.6 Any violations of the provisions of this section shall also be referred to the State or municipal electrical inspector.

3-5 FIRE LANES

(Res) 3-5.1 through 3-5.5

Sections 3-5.1 through 3-5.5 are hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

3-8 VACANT BUILDINGS

(Amd) 3-8.2 Buildings that are vacant shall maintain all required sprinklers and standpipe systems in service. The Chief of the local fire department may waive this requirement pursuant to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-8. The Chief of the local fire department may also refer the requested waiver to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

3-9 HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

(Amd) 3-9.1 All existing buildings or structures identified and classified by the national, state or local government as historical buildings shall remain governed by the applicable provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1 et seq. and/or this code according to the following standard. All existing historical buildings, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 23), and all referenced standards therein, unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All existing historical buildings, exempted from the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code's occupancy chapters, shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All existing historical buildings shall be further subject to the remaining chapters (Chapters 1 through 8 and Chapters 24 through 43) of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All historical buildings in which there was a change of occupancy under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 23) unless there has been a subsequent change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such buildings shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards

of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such buildings shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All historical buildings subjected to the provisions of this Code, due to a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building being changed within one year, shall comply fully with the provisions of this Code.

(Add) 3-9.2 In all cases of practical difficulty where strict code compliance would impose a significant structural hardship upon the owner of the historical building, the owner may petition the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review for variance(s). The authority having enforcement jurisdiction shall work together with the owner in a good faith effort to develop a plan of action for fire safety which further addresses the owner's desire to preserve the historical integrity of the building. The above plan of action for fire safety shall be submitted to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

CHAPTER 7 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

7-1 WHERE REQUIRED

(Add) 7-1.2.1 All buildings covered by the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire prevention code, in which sleeping accommodations are provided for normal residential purposes and including all buildings designed to provide sleeping accommodations, shall further comply with the applicable sprinkler provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1 et seq. which would have governed that residential occupancy prior to June 1, 1996.

(Amd) 7-1.3.2 Existing high rise buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with this chapter when this protection is mandated by another section of this Code. For purposes of this requirement, reserved sections 7-1.3.2.1 and 7-1.3.2.2 shall not be deemed to mandate this protection.

(Res) 7-1.3.2.1 Section 7-1.3.2.1 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved and suspended pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

(Res) 7-1.3.2.2 Section 7-1.3.2.2 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved and suspended pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

CHAPTER 8 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEMS

(Effective date July 1, 2002)

8-1

General

8-1.1

Where building fire alarm systems are required by other sections of this Code, they shall be provided in accordance with this chapter and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*.

Exception: Existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in use subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add) 8-1.1.1

All references in this chapter to NFPA 72 shall mean NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*®, 1999 edition.

(Amd)

8-1.2

The property owner shall be responsible for the proper testing and maintenance of the equipment and systems.

(Res)

8-1.3

Sections 8-1.3 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

8-1.4

The authority having jurisdiction shall have the authority to require that shop drawings for all fire protection systems be submitted for review and approval and a permit be issued for installation, rehabilitation, or modification. For additional information concerning shop drawings, see Section 1-17. Further, the authority having jurisdiction shall have the authority to require that full acceptance tests of the systems be performed in the authority's presence prior to final system certification.

(Res)

8-2 through 8-3.4.3.4

Sections 8-2 through 8-3.4.3.4 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code are hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

(Res) 8-4 through 8-6

Sections 8-4 through 8-6 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code are hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

8-7

Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems

8-7.1

General

(Amd)

8-7.1.1

Where new building fire alarm systems or automatic fire alarm systems are required by other sections of this Code, they shall be provided in accordance with this section.

(Add)

8-7.1.1.1

All existing buildings covered by the provisions of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code shall comply with the applicable fire alarm provisions (R.I.G.L. §§ 23-28.25-1 et seq.) and/or smoke detector provisions (R.I.G.L. §§ 23-28.34-1 et seq.; R.I.G.L. 23-28.35-1 et seq.) which would have governed that building's occupancy prior to July 1, 2002.

(Add)

8-7.1.1.2

Whenever or wherever any fire alarm system is required for compliance with the provisions of this code, such fire alarm system shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with all applicable provisions of this code.

(Add)

8-7.1.1.3

No provisions of this chapter shall be construed so as to permit the reduction, alteration or removal of any existing fire alarm system installed under prior codes that decreases the level of life safety in any existing protected occupancy.

(Res) 8-7.1.2 through 8-8

Sections 8-7.1.2 through 8-8 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code are hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

(Add)

8-9

OCCUPANCIES REQUIRING FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

(Add)

8-9.1

ASSEMBLY

(Add)

8-9.1.1

An occupancy (1) used for a gathering of fifty (50) or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses; or (2) used as a special amusement building, regardless of occupant load.

(Add)

8-9.1.2

Assembly occupancies include the following:

Armories	Libraries
Assembly Halls	Mortuary Chapels
Auditoriums	Motion picture theaters
Bowling lanes	Museums
Club rooms	Passenger stations and
College and university	terminals of air, surface,
classrooms, 50 persons	underground, and marine
and over	public transportation
Conference rooms	facilities
Courtrooms	Places of religious worship
Dance halls	Pool rooms
Drinking establishments	Recreation piers
Exhibition halls	Restaurants
Gymnasiums	Skating rinks
	Theaters

(Add)

8-9.1.3

For the purposes of this section, a “Class A” place of assembly is defined as having a capacity of one thousand one (1,001) persons or more; a “Class B” place of assembly is defined as having a capacity of three hundred one (301) to one thousand (1,000) persons; and, a “Class C” place of assembly is defined as having a capacity of fifty (50) to three hundred (300) persons.

(Add)

8-9.1.4

Occupancy of any room or space for assembly purposes by fewer than fifty (50) persons in a building or other occupancy and incidental to such other occupancy shall be classified as part of the other occupancy and shall be subject to the provisions applicable thereto.

(Add)

8-9.1.5

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

(All Assembly Occupancies Except Theaters)

(Add)

8-9.1.5.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in all “Class C” places of assembly.

(Add)

8-9.1.5.2

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in all “Class A” and “Class B” places of assembly.

(Add)

8-9.1.5.3

In addition to the locations prescribed in § 8-10 of this chapter, a manual fire alarm box shall be installed on every stage, near any fixed lighting control panel and in any projection booth.

(Add)

8-9.1.5.4

A combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degrees (135°) to one hundred forty degrees (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detector shall be installed above all stage areas, below all accessible stage areas and in every projection booth.

(Add)

8-9.1.5.5

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.1.6

Fire Alarm System Requirements (Theaters Only)

(Add)

8-9.1.6.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in every theater.

(Add)

8-9.1.6.2

In addition to the locations prescribed in § 8-10 of this chapter, a manual fire alarm box shall be installed on every stage, near any fixed lighting control panel, and in every projection booth.

(Add)

8-9.1.6.3

Manual fire alarm boxes, with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, may be omitted from exits and installed in such supervised locations as the ticket booth or the refreshment stand.

(Add)

8-9.1.6.4

Notification appliances shall be installed where required by the authority having jurisdiction. A complete fire alarm/voice communication system with an automatic voice evacuation message is required. The actuation of the fire alarm system shall automatically interrupt all theater audio systems and automatically raise the house lights.

(Add)

8-9.1.6.5

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.2

EDUCATIONAL

(Add)

8-9.2.1

An occupancy used for educational purposes through the twelfth (12th) grade by six (6) or more persons for four (4) or more hours per day or more than twelve (12) hours per week.

(Add)

8-9.2.2

Educational occupancies include the following:

Academies

Nursery schools

Kindergartens

Schools

(Add)

8-9.2.3

Other occupancies associated with educational institutions shall be in accordance with the appropriate sections of this chapter. In cases where instruction is incidental to some other occupancy, the section of this chapter governing such other occupancy shall apply.

(Add)

8-9.2.4

Fire Alarm System Requirements

(Add)

8-9.2.4.1

A total coverage fire alarm system as defined in NFPA 72 — *Initiating Devices, Detector Coverage* and as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 of this chapter shall be installed in all educational occupancies.

(Add)

8-9.2.4.2

In cases where instruction is incidental to some other occupancy, the section of these regulations governing the other occupancy shall apply. Sunday Schools or church schools that are not used for daily classes throughout the week shall comply with that section of this chapter dealing with places of public assembly.

(Add)

8-9.2.4.3

Notification appliances shall be as defined in § 8-10.5.3.

(Add)

8-9.2.4.4

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.3

HEALTH CARE

(Add)

8-9.3.1

An occupancy used for purposes of medical or other treatment or care of four (4) or more persons where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation due to age, physical or mental disability, or because of security measures not under the occupants' control.

(Add)

8-9.3.2

Health care occupancies include the following:

Hospitals	Nursing homes
Limited care facilities	Ambulatory health care centers

(Add)

8-9.3.3

Fire Alarm System Requirements

(Add)

8-9.3.3.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in all health care facilities.

(Add)

8-9.3.3.2

Provisions for the automatic and/or manual silencing of notification appliances may be installed if approved in writing by the authority having jurisdiction. Chimes, bells or other distinctive notification appliances may be utilized instead of the horn/strobe type with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add)

8-9.3.3.3

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.4

DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL

(Add)

8-9.4.1

An occupancy used to house four (4) or more individuals under varied degrees of restraint or security where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation because of security measures not under the occupants' control.

(Add)

8-9.4.2

Detention and correctional occupancies include the following:

Adult and juvenile substance
abuse facilities

Adult and juvenile work camps

Adult community residential
centers

Adult correctional institutions

Adult local detention facilities

Juvenile community residential
centers

Juvenile detention facilities

Juvenile training schools

(Add)

8-9.4.3

Other uses within detention and correctional facilities, such as gymnasiums or industries, shall be in accordance with the appropriate section of this chapter.

(Add)

8-9.4.4

Fire Alarm Requirements

(Add)

8-9.4.4.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in all detention and correctional facilities.

(Add)

8-9.4.4.2

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.5

Residential

(Add)

8-9.5.1

Residential occupancies are those occupancies in which sleeping accommodations are provided for normal residential purposes and include all buildings designed to provide sleeping accommodations. EXCEPTION: Those occupancies classified under health care or detention and correctional.

(Add)

8-9.5.2

Residential occupancies shall be treated separately according to the following usage groups:

(Add)

8-9.5.3

Dormitories, Hotels & motels

(Add)

8-9.5.3.1

A dormitory is a building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than sixteen (16) persons who are not members of the same family in one room or a series of closely associated rooms under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, but without individual cooking facilities.

(Add)

8-9.5.3.2

A hotel or motel is a building or groups of buildings under the same management in which there are sleeping accommodations are provided for more than sixteen (16) persons and primarily used by transients for lodging with or without meals.

(Add)

8-9.5.3.3

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in every dormitory, hotel or motel.

(Add)

8-9.5.3.4

IN ADDITION, a visual alarm signal shall be installed in guest rooms specifically designed for the handicapped. The visual alarm signal shall comply with § 8-10.5.

(Add)

8-9.5.3.5

A combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degree (135°) to one hundred forty degree (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detector shall be installed in every sleeping room.

Exception: The heat detector may be omitted from sprinklered sleeping rooms.

(Add)

8-9.5.3.6

A single station AC smoke alarm with battery backup shall be installed in each sleeping room.

(Add)

8-9.5.3.7

EXCEPTION: Buildings no more than two (2) stories high where each guest room has a direct exit to the outside of the building shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1. In ADDITION: A single station AC smoke alarm with battery backup shall be installed in each sleeping room.

(Add)

8-9.5.3.8

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.5.4

Apartment Buildings

(Add)

8-9.5.4.1

A building containing four (4) or more dwelling units with independent cooking and bathroom facilities.

(Add)

8-9.5.4.2

Every apartment building shall have a fire alarm system installed as follows:

(Add)

8-9.5.4.2.1

Buildings containing more than three (3) and less than eight (8) living units shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1.

(Add)

8-9.5.4.2.2

Buildings containing eight (8) or more living units shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2.

(Add)

8-9.5.4.2.3

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.5.4.3

IN ADDITION: All living units shall have smoke detection as described in NFPA 72 - *Initiating Devices*.

(Add)

8-9.5.5

Lodging or Rooming Houses

(Add)

8-9.5.5.1

A building or portion thereof that does not qualify as a one-, two- or three-family dwelling, that provides sleeping accommodations for a total of sixteen (16) or fewer people on a transient or permanent basis, without personal care services, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants.

(Add)

8-9.5.5.2

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in every lodging or rooming house.

(Add)

8-9.5.5.3

IN ADDITION: A single station AC smoke alarm with battery back-up shall be installed in every sleeping room.

(Add)

8-9.5.6

One-, two- and three Family Dwellings

(Add)

8-9.5.6.1

One-, two- and three-family dwellings include buildings containing not more than three dwelling units in which each dwelling unit is occupied by members of a single family with not more than three (3) outsiders, if any, accommodated in rented rooms.

(Add)

8-9.5.6.2

A smoke detector system as prescribed in R.I.G.L. § 23-28.34 shall be installed in all one-, two- and three-family dwellings.

(Add)

8-9.5.7

Residential Boarding and Care Facilities

(Add)

8-9.5.7.1

A building or portion thereof that is used for lodging and boarding of four (4) or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services.

(Add)

8-9.5.7.2

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in every board and care facility housing less than seventeen (17) occupants.

(Add)

8-9.5.7.3

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in every board and care facility housing seventeen (17) or more occupants.

(Add)

8-9.5.7.4

IN ADDITION, a visual alarm signal shall be installed in guest rooms specifically designed for the handicapped. The visual alarm signal shall comply with § 8-10.5.

(Add)

8-9.5.7.5

A combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degree (135°) to one hundred forty degree (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detector shall be installed in every sleeping room. EXCEPTION: The heat detector may be omitted from sprinklered sleeping rooms.

(Add)

8-9.5.7.6

A single station AC smoke alarm with battery backup shall be installed in each sleeping room.

(Add)

8-9.5.7.7

EXCEPTION: Buildings no more than two (2) stories high where each guest room has a direct exit to the outside of the building shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in §

8-10.4.1. IN ADDITION: A single station AC smoke alarm with battery backup shall be installed in each sleeping room.

(Add)

8-9.5.7.8

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.6

MERCANTILE

(Add)

8-9.6.1

An occupancy used for the display and sale of merchandise.

(Add)

8-9.6.2

Mercantile occupancies include the following:

Auction rooms

Shopping centers

Department stores

Supermarkets

Drugstores

Restaurants (< 50 occupants)

(Add)

8-9.6.3

Fire Alarm Requirements

(Add)

8-9.6.3.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in all mercantile buildings having more than six hundred square feet (600 sq. ft.), or more than one story above grade, or having commercial cooking facilities.

(Add)

8-9.6.3.2

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in every mercantile building having a total floor area of more than ten thousand square feet (10,000 sq. ft.) on any one floor or extending three (3) stories or more above grade level.

(Add)

8-9.6.3.3

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.7

BUSINESS

(Add)

8-9.7.1

An occupancy used for account and record keeping or the transaction of business other than mercantile.

(Add)

8-9.7.2

Business occupancies include the following:

Air traffic control towers (ATCTs)

City/Town Halls

College and university instructional
buildings, classrooms under 50

persons and instructional

laboratories

Courthouses

Dentist's offices

Doctor's offices

General offices

Outpatient clinics,
ambulatory

(Add)

8-9.7.3

Fire Alarm Requirements

(Add)

8-9.7.3.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in all business buildings having more than one thousand square feet (1,000 sq. ft.), or more than one story above grade.

(Add)

8-9.7.3.2

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in every business building having a total floor area of more than ten thousand square feet (10,000 sq. ft.) on any one floor or extending three (3) stories or more above grade level.

(Add)

8-9.7.3.3

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.8

INDUSTRIAL

(Add)

8-9.8.1

An occupancy in which products are manufactured or in which processing, assembling, mixing, packaging, finishing, decorating, or repair operations are conducted.

(Add)

8-9.8.2

Industrial occupancies include the following:

Dry cleaning plants	Laundries
Factories of all kinds	Power plants
Food Processing plants	Pumping stations
Gas plants	Refineries
Hangars (for servicing or maintenance)	Sawmills
	Telephone exchange facilities

(Add)

8-9.8.3

Fire Alarm Requirements

(Add)

8-9.8.3.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in all industrial buildings having more than two thousand five hundred square feet (2,500 sq. ft.), or more than one story above grade, or has commercial cooking facilities.

(Add)

8-9.8.3.2

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in every industrial building having a total floor area of more than ten thousand square feet (10,000 sq. ft.) on any one floor or extending three (3) stories or more above grade level.

(Add)

8-9.8.3.3

Buildings classified as high-rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.9

STORAGE

(Add)

8-9.9.1

An occupancy used primarily for the storage or sheltering of goods, merchandise, products, vehicles or animals.

(Add)

8-9.9.2

Storage occupancies include the following:

Barns	Hangars (for storage only)
Bulk oil storage	Parking structures
Cold storage	Stables
Freight terminals	Truck and marine terminals
Grain elevators	Warehouses

(Add)

8-9.9.3

Fire Alarm Requirements

(Add)

8-9.9.3.1

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in all storage buildings having more than two thousand square feet (2,000 sq. ft.), or more than one story above grade.

(Add)

8-9.9.3.2

A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 shall be installed in every storage building having a total floor area of more than ten thousand square feet (10,000 sq. ft.) on any one floor or extending three (3) stories or more above grade level.

(Add)

8-9.9.3.3

Buildings classified as high rise shall have a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.3.

(Add)

8-9.9.3.4

EXCEPTION: Fire alarm systems shall not be required in non-combustible storage buildings with contents classified as low hazard.

(Add)

8-9.10

DAY CARE

(Add)

8-9.10.1

An occupancy in which four (4) or more clients receive care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relatives or legal guardians, for less than twenty-four (24) hours per day.

(Add)

8-9.10.2

Day care occupancies include the following:

Child day-care occupancies

Adult day-care occupancies,

Except where part of a

health care occupancy

Day-care homes (4 to 11 clients)

Kindergarten classes

that are incidental to

a child day-care

occupancy

(Add)

8-9.10.3

In cases where care is incidental to some other occupancy, the section of this chapter governing such other occupancy shall apply.

(Add)

8-9.10.4

Fire Alarm System Requirements

(Add)

8-9.10.4.1

A total coverage fire alarm system as defined in NFPA - *Initiating devices, Detector Coverage* and as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2 of this chapter shall be installed in all day care centers.

(Add)

8-9.10.4.2

EXCEPTION: A fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 shall be installed in all day care centers used for the gathering of nineteen (19) or less clients and under three thousand square feet (3,000 sq. ft.) located on a ground floor.

(Add)

8-9.11

MIXED OCCUPANCIES

(Add)

8-9.11.1

When two or more classes of occupancy occur in the same building or structure and are intermingled so that separate safeguards are impractical, means of egress facilities, construction, protection and other safeguards shall comply with the most restrictive life safety requirements of the occupancies involved.

(Add)

8-9.11.1.2

EXCEPTION: An occupancy incidental to operations in another occupancy shall be permitted to be considered as part of the predominant occupancy and shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter that apply to the predominant occupancy.

(Add)

8-9.12

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

(Add)

8-9.12.1

In a building where a fire alarm system is exempted due to the minimum square footage provisions of §§ 8-9.6.3.1, 8-9.7.3.1, 8-9.8.3.1 or 8-9.9.3.1 or by § 8-9.9.3.4, a fire alarm system as prescribed in § 8-10.4.1 may be required by the AHJ where it is proven that life safety of the occupants is compromised due to the proximity of exposures, limitations to fire department vehicle access or other such hazardous conditions.

(Add)

8-10

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(Add)

8-10.1

APPLICABILITY

(Add)

8-10.1.1

This chapter shall apply to all new buildings, to buildings where there is a change of occupancy to one which will require a fire alarm system, and to existing buildings in which a fire alarm system is required by the Rhode Island Rehabilitation Code. Existing buildings which have a fire alarm system which was in compliance with the requirements of earlier editions of the Fire Safety Code, chapters 28.1-28.39 of title 23, shall not be required to comply with this chapter, except that all new and existing buildings shall comply with § 8-10.9 - "Maintenance of the System".

(Add)

8-10.1.2

Existing buildings that are not in compliance with the fire alarm system requirements of the applicable earlier edition of the Fire Safety Code shall be required to install fire alarm systems in accordance with this chapter.

(Add)

8-10.2

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION

(Add)

8-10.2.1

The authority having jurisdiction, for the purpose of this chapter only, shall be the state fire marshal or his or her designee and those chiefs of the fire departments, superintendents of fire alarms, or directors of communication certified by the state fire marshal as prescribed by R.I.G.L. § 23-28.2-6.

(Add)

8-10.3

APPROVAL

(Add)

8-10.3.1

Before installation or alteration of any fire alarm system required by this chapter commences and regardless of what any other authority may require, drawings showing complete system design details, inclusive of, but not limited to, a description of system operations and a description of the components of the system and their location within the protected building shall be submitted in writing to the authority having jurisdiction and shall fully comply with the contents of this chapter.

(Add)

8-10.4

TYPES OF SYSTEMS

(Add)

8-10.4.1

Local Systems

(Add)

8-10.4.1.1

A connection to a municipal fire alarm system is not required for this type of system. A local system, for the purpose of this chapter is defined as consisting of a power limited fire alarm control unit listed by the Underwriters Laboratories [UL] or approved by the Factory Mutual Research Corporation [FMRC]; manual fire alarm boxes marked "Local Alarm Not Connected To Fire Dept." located within five (5) feet of each required means of egress on each floor; at least one automatic fixed temperature heat detector with a rating of one hundred ninety degree (190°) to two hundred degree (200°) F. installed in kitchens, boiler rooms, and accessible attics; at least one combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degree (135°) to one hundred forty degree (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detectors in all utility, mechanical, storage, and maintenance rooms; and smoke detectors in all stairwells at each floor, all common corridors and all elevator landings. Combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degree (135°) to one hundred forty degree (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detectors shall be installed in spaces of twenty-four inches (24") or more above suspended ceilings and in accordance with NFPA 72 — *Initiating Devices*, and shall be on a separate zone from the area below the ceiling.

Additional detectors shall be required in areas proven essential to life safety by the authority having jurisdiction. A minimum of twenty-four (24) hours of battery standby power is required for a local system. Class “B” wiring using an end of line resistor installed on terminal strips in the fire alarm control unit for both initiating and notification appliance circuits shall be used for all local systems. Class “A” wiring shall be required if the fire alarm control unit is so configured. All detectors, notification appliances and manual fire alarm boxes shall be mounted on approved junction boxes. Installation of this system shall be in compliance with NFPA 72 and §§ 8-10.5 and 8-10.6 of this chapter. The activation of any manual fire alarm box or the automatic activation of any detector or suppression system switch shall actuate all notification appliances, de-energize all door holders, and initiate elevator recall. Audible and visible notification appliances shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 72 - *Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Systems*. In addition, a weatherproof horn strobe shall be installed on the exterior of each building at a location approved by and subject to the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add)

8-10.4.1.2

EXCEPTION: A municipally connected fire alarm system meeting the requirements of § 8-10.4.2 may be substituted at the option of the building owner.

(Add)

8-10.4.2

Municipally Connected Systems.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.1

Municipally connected systems shall comply with § 8-10.7 of this chapter. A municipally connected system for the purpose of this chapter is defined as a system consisting of a power limited fire alarm control unit listed by the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or approved by the Factory Mutual Research Corporation (FMRC), where the manual actuation of any fire alarm box or the automatic actuation of any heat detector, smoke detector, sprinkler flow switch, other extinguishing system switch or standpipe flow switch shall actuate all notification appliances within the building, de-energize door holders causing all fire/smoke doors that are allowed to be held open in the entire building to close, summon the local fire department, shut down any applicable heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and initiate elevator recall. Operating power failure, low battery voltage, an open or grounded wire in any of the initiating device circuits (IDC), signaling line circuits (SLC), notification appliance circuits (NAC), the circuit to the municipal master box or transmitter, or the leased line to the remote station shall activate audible and visual trouble signals on the system control unit and annunciator, that cannot be reset until the circuits are restored to normal. All circuits and components of a fire alarm system shall be monitored for integrity as required by NFPA 72 - *Fundamentals of Fire Alarm Systems*. The audible trouble signal may be silenced with the trouble signal silencing switch but the lamp shall not be extinguished until the circuits are normal. Restoring the circuits to normal after the

silencing switch has been operated shall cause the lamp to extinguish and the audible signal to resound until the silencing switch is restored to normal. In the event of a commercial power outage, the entire system shall immediately transfer to a standby battery source of power and be capable of supplying the entire system for sixty (60) hours. All initiating device circuits (IDC), signaling line circuits (SLC), and notification appliance circuits (NAC) shall be wired in a Class "A" fashion as defined in NFPA 72 - *Protected Premises Fire Alarm Systems*.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.2

Combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degree (135°) to one hundred forty degree (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detectors shall be located in all general storage rooms, all utility, electrical, and mechanical equipment rooms, all janitor closets, trash collection rooms, maintenance shops, locker rooms, classrooms, projection booths, above stage areas, and below any accessible stage areas. Combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degree (135°) to one hundred forty degree (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detectors shall be installed in spaces of twenty-four inches (24") or more above suspended ceilings and installed in accordance with NFPA 72 - *Initiating Devices*, and shall be on a separate zone from the area below the ceiling.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.2.1

EXCEPTION: Rate anticipation detectors, beam detectors or other type detectors listed for these applications may be installed in situations where physical, environmental or other conditions would render other detectors impractical.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.3

Automatic fixed temperature heat detectors with a rating of one hundred ninety degrees (190°) to two hundred degrees (200°) F. shall be installed in all boiler rooms, accessible attics, and kitchens or where permanent cooking or heating equipment is located.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.3.1

EXCEPTION: Kitchens adjacent to all sleeping rooms separated by any wall shall be protected by a combination rate of rise and one hundred thirty-five degrees (135°) to one hundred forty degrees (140°) F. fixed temperature heat detector in lieu of a fixed temperature heat detector.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.4

Smoke detectors shall be installed in all common corridors, in stairwells at each floor level and all elevator landings.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.5

Manual fire alarms boxes shall be distributed throughout the protected building so that they are unobstructed, readily accessible. Manual fire alarm boxes shall be located within five (5) feet of each required means of egress on each floor. These boxes shall not be marked "local". Additional boxes shall be provided on each floor or in each fire area to obtain a maximum horizontal travel distance of two hundred feet (200') to the nearest box unless otherwise specified in occupancy sections of this code.

(Add)

8-10.4.2.6

Additional detectors shall be required in areas proven essential to life safety by the authority having jurisdiction, and shall be in compliance with §§ 8-10.5 and 8-10.6.

(Add)

8-10.4.3

High-Rise Systems

(Add)

8-10.4.3.1

A high-rise building is defined as a building more than seventy-five feet (75') in height measured from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the highest occupiable story. An occupiable story is a story occupied by people on a regular basis. Stories used exclusively for mechanical equipment rooms, elevator penthouses and similar spaces are not occupiable stories.

(Add)

8-10.4.3.2

A high-rise system for the purpose of this chapter is defined as a municipally connected fire alarm system consisting of a power limited fire alarm control unit listed by the Underwriters Laboratories [UL] and/or approved by the Factory Mutual Research Corporation [FMRC], with voice communication and a two-way fire department communication system. All circuits for a high rise fire alarm system shall be installed in a Class "A" fashion as described in NFPA 72. Fire Alarm/Voice Communication Systems shall be provided in all high rise buildings regardless of the occupancy and shall operate as follows:

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3

The operation of any manual fire alarm box or the automatic actuation of any heat detector, smoke detector, sprinkler flow switch, standpipe flow switch or other extinguishing system switch shall:

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3.1

Automatically sound a distinctive audible signal and actuate the visible notification appliances on the floor where the alarm originated, one floor above and one floor below the floor where the alarm originated;

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3.2

Automatically notify the local fire department;

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3.3

Visually indicate the location of the origin of the alarm at the fire command center within the building;

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3.4

Interlock with the heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) control system to provide for fan shut-down as required in § 8-10.5.10;

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3.5

Interlock with all stairwell pressurization, smoke exhaust and smoke control systems to control HVAC operations as required in § 8-10.5.10. Stairwell pressurization, smoke exhaust and smoke control systems shall not be actuated by the activation of manual fire alarm boxes.

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3.6

Interlock with all elevators to provide elevator recall in accordance with NFPA 72, and

(Add)

8-10.4.3.3.7

De-energize door holders causing all fire/smoke doors which are allowed to be held open in the entire building to close.

(Add)

8-10.4.3.4

All high rise fire alarm and voice communication system equipment shall comply with all applicable UL and FMRC Standards. All Fire Alarm/Voice Communication Systems shall also be provided with standby amplifiers equal to the amount of amplification required for the complete system operation. A fire command center shall be provided at the main level of access to the building at a location approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. This fire command center shall include, but is not limited to, fire alarm and fire detection system control unit; voice communication system control units; emergency firefighter's telephone systems; status indicators and controls for air handling systems;

status indicators and controls for elevators; and other systems as may be required. Means shall be provided at the fire command center to selectively manually operate the audible notification appliances on any floor. A microphone and suitable switches shall be provided at the fire command center to selectively transmit voice communications to all public areas on every floor or fire area or groups of floors or fire areas. Voice communications shall override the alarm signal. Means shall be provided at the fire command center to operate any exit or stairway door unlocking system. Two-way telephonic communication system shall be provided between the fire command center, every stairway floor landing, and each elevator lobby on every floor. In addition, a two-way fire emergency telephone shall be provided in every elevator car. Firefighters' two-way telephone system shall be individually zoned and supervised by floors and shall be selectable individually by floor or up to five (5) telephones in a group at the command center. This system shall be wired in a separate metallic raceway system from the fire alarm system wiring and shall meet the survivability requirements for fire alarm voice/communication circuits as required by NFPA 72. An individual telephone instrument shall be permanently installed at each telephone location and mounted in a lockable, red enclosure. Individual telephone annunciation shall be by telephone cradle switch. Speaker and telephone circuits shall also be supervised for short circuits. Manual fire alarm boxes shall be located at every stairwell on every floor and as indicated in § 8-10.4.2.5. Combination rate of rise and fixed temperature heat detectors rated at one hundred thirty-five degrees (135°) to one hundred forty degrees (140°) F. shall be located in accordance with § 8-10.4.2.2. Automatic one hundred ninety degrees (190°) to two hundred degrees (200°) F. fixed temperature heat detectors shall be installed in accordance with § 8-10.4.2.3. Smoke detectors shall be installed as required in all common corridors, all elevator landings, and on the first floor, every third floor thereafter and at the top of every stairwell. Stairwell smoke detector actuation shall not cause an evacuation signal to be sounded however automatic notification of the fire department shall occur. Where there is a constantly attended location within the building, an alarm signal shall be transmitted to this location whenever a stairwell smoke detector is actuated. Speakers shall be provided so as to be effectively heard above all other sounds by all occupants in every occupied space on each floor or fire area. Audibility levels and voice intelligibility levels shall be as required by NFPA 72. All circuitry to all manual fire alarm boxes, automatic heat detectors, and smoke detectors, sprinkler or standpipe flow switches, all fire communication speakers, and firefighter's and emergency telephones shall be supervised. An open or ground in any of this circuitry or a failure of any essential part of the amplifier shall activate audible and visual trouble signals at the fire command center. Standby power shall be provided as prescribed in § 8-10.4.2.1.

(Add)

8-10.4.3.5

EXCEPTION: A radio repeater system compatible with the local fire department's equipment may be installed instead of a two-way telephonic communication system with the written approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Any equipment installed pursuant to this section shall have its operating and/or annunciation controls located at the fire command center. Standby power shall be provided for this system capable of maintaining complete operation for sixty (60) hours.

(Add)

8-10.4.4

Multiplex systems, Addressable, Addressable-Analog Systems

(Add)

8-10.4.4.1

Active polling multiplex systems, addressable and addressable analog systems shall be permitted. Microprocessor, software or wiring failures shall indicate a trouble condition specific to the failure. Multiplexing of analog and digital signals shall be provided between the Central Processing Unit (CPU) and circuit interfaces. Transponders, Data Gathering Panels, Nodes, etc. shall communicate with the Central Processing Unit (CPU) via a Class "A", Style 7 Signaling Line Circuits (SLC) meeting the requirements for survivability as described in NFPA 72. The Signaling Line Circuit for all other devices shall be wired Class "A". (Style 6, NFPA 72). Signaling Line Circuits shall be protected from wire to wire short circuit faults by the use of fault isolation modules. Fault isolation modules shall be installed on all SLCs to prevent a wire to wire short circuit fault from disabling more than twenty-five (25) devices on the circuit. In no case shall the length of and area disabled by a wire to wire short circuit fault exceed two hundred feet (200') in any one direction. When a common SLC serves more than one floor of a building, fault isolation modules shall be installed to prevent a wire to wire short circuit fault on one floor from disabling the SLC on any other floor. All wiring shall be as required by the manufacturer following the color code requirements of § 8-10.6, and, a minimum of #16 gauge wire. All remote data gathering panels, remote fire alarm control units and devices shall derive their power from the CPU or from self-contained power supplies; the power supply shall be subject to the same primary and secondary power requirements as the main fire alarm control unit. The CPU, remote interface panels, modules, and the system devices shall be Underwriter's Laboratories listed or Factory Mutual approved and cross-listed for compatibility as a system by the fire alarm control unit manufacturer. Devices using self-contained addressable modules (i.e. smoke detectors, manual fire alarm boxes, etc.) shall be UL listed or FM approved for the desired application and shall meet all requirements of this code for such devices. Removal of any such device shall cause a trouble signal specific to the affected device and shall not affect the operation of other devices on the circuit. Devices monitored or controlled by an addressable module separate from the device shall have the location of the addressable module plainly displayed at the CPU. All addressable or addressable-analog fire alarm control units shall be programmed such that when an alarm is silenced or acknowledged, the municipal connection shall be restorable.

(Add)

8-10.5

EQUIPMENT

(Add)

8-10.5.1

All components of the fire alarm system including, but not limited to, the control equipment, the battery(s) and charger, the annunciator, the manual fire alarm boxes, the automatic heat detectors, the smoke detectors, the sprinkler flow switches, the extinguishing system switches, the door holders, and the alarm notification appliances shall be listed by the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or approved by the Factory Mutual Research Corporation (FMRC).

(Add)

8-10.5.2

Manual fire alarm boxes shall be approved for the particular application and shall be used only for alarm signaling purposes, shall be double action, color red, key locked and shall be keyed the same as the fire alarm control unit door lock. The height of the manual fire alarm boxes shall be forty-eight inches (48") measured vertically, from the finished floor level to the activating handle or lever of the fire alarm box.

(Add)

8-10.5.2.1

EXCEPTION: Key-operated fire alarm boxes, lockable enclosures, break-glass enclosures or other tamper-resistant devices may be installed in place of or in addition to standard fire alarm boxes in areas deemed prone to false alarms subject to the written approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add)

8-10.5.3

Alarm notification appliances shall be the combination horn/strobe type, or if the horn is mounted separately, there shall be a flashing strobe located nearby. The horn and strobe distribution and installation shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 72 — *Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Systems*. This strobe shall be distinctively marked "FIRE". Notification appliances shall be used for no other purpose and shall be of such character and so located as to be effectively heard above all other sounds by all occupants in every occupied space in the building. Where specified in occupancy sections of this code, bells or chimes may, with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, be used in lieu of horns providing that they are distinct from any other signal in the building. Approved speaker systems used for evacuation shall be at the same audio level for both speech information and alarm evacuation. Both speech information and alarm evacuation audible levels must be high enough to be heard above ambient room noises throughout the building. In bedroom areas alarm sounding levels must be at least fifteen (15) dbA above average ambient room noise levels or seventy (70) dbA, whichever is greater, measured at the pillow level. Mini horns (or speakers, if applicable) shall be installed in all sleeping areas.

(Add)

8-10.5.4

Heat detector and smoke detector spacing shall not exceed the linear maximum indicated for that particular device by an UL or FM approved testing laboratory except as allowed by NFPA 72. In locations where heat detectors and/or smoke detectors are required, the type and/or temperature rating of the heat detector or smoke detector may be modified by the authority having jurisdiction if, in the authority's judgment, the type or temperature setting of the unit is unsuitable due to environmental or structural conditions unique to that location. Areas in buildings having an approved system of automatic sprinklers shall be exempt from the requirements of heat detectors. This exemption shall not apply to smoke detectors.

(Add)

8-10.5.5

Waterflow switches shall be provided on all sprinkler systems and standpipes installed in all buildings required by this code to have a fire alarm system. The flow switch shall activate the fire alarm system if any one sprinkler head actuates or any standpipe is opened. All flow switches shall have a retard feature to prevent false alarms due to a water surge. A flow switch shall be installed in the main riser so that any flow of water in the system will activate this device. This flow switch shall be on a separate zone and will be designated "sprinkler water flow" or "sprinkler/standpipe water flow". Flow alarm switches on sprinkler systems and wet standpipe systems shall be installed so that they cannot be disconnected from the fire alarm system by the operation of a shutoff valve. Sprinklers systems shall be zoned hydraulically as per fire alarm zones with an additional flow switch connected to each fire alarm zone. An inspector's test valve shall be installed at the end of each sprinkler zone, at the furthest point away from the riser. Any alarm originating from a sprinkler head or a standpipe connection shall provide two (2) indications on the system annunciator, one to indicate "sprinkler/standpipe" and one to indicate the actuated zone. All standpipe connections on each floor shall be wired with flow switches. The flow switches shall alarm the zone where the standpipe connection is located.

(Add)

8-10.5.5.1

Exception: Multiplex, addressable, addressable-analog fire alarm systems shall indicate the zone using the square footage of each floor protected by the automatic sprinkler zone as allowed in NFPA 13 — 1999 edition.

(Add)

8-10.5.6

Switches shall be provided on all shutoffs for required sprinkler or wet standpipe systems such as outside stem and yoke [OS&Y] gate valves or post indicator valves [PIV] in buildings required by this code to have a fire alarm system. This switch shall activate the fire alarm system sprinkler zone trouble signal any time the water supply is shut off.

(Add)

8-10.5.7

A switch shall be provided on all required manual or automatic extinguishing systems, in addition to sprinkler systems, in buildings required by this code to have a fire alarm system. This switch shall activate the building's fire alarm system any time the extinguishing system is actuated and shall be on a separate zone.

(Add)

8-10.5.8

A building having a required fire alarm system, which is more than twenty thousand square feet (20,000 sq. ft.) in total area or which extends to more than one floor, shall have a fire alarm annunciator to visually indicate the location of an alarm within the building located inside the main entrance of the building or in a location as approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Each floor shall be separately zoned. If a floor area exceeds twenty thousand square feet (20,000 sq. ft.), additional zoning shall be provided. In no case shall the length of any zone exceed two hundred feet (200') in any direction. Fire alarm annunciator visible indicators can not be extinguished until the system is reset. Other identifying devices such as a computer printout are acceptable in lieu of an annunciator, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction. A directory or zone map as required by the authority having jurisdiction shall be provided for every zoned fire alarm system. Fire alarm annunciator location shall meet the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction. If the fire alarm annunciator is a remote fire alarm control unit, it shall be key-locked and contain all system functions including a trouble light and audible trouble signal with silence switch, system reset, and system silence with resound and cover all required zones. Annunciation of alarm and trouble indications will be accomplished with the use of separate zone wiring and not with the use of multiple contact initiating devices. The fire alarm annunciation shall be by floors or locations and not by a zone number only. In the event that a building has a fire pump(s) or generator(s), provisions shall be made at the fire alarm control unit and fire alarm annunciator for visible/audible indication of generator or fire pump operation. Actuation of a fire pump or generator shall not cause an alarm condition or notify the fire department. Power-off switches for any required generator or fire pump shall be monitored at the fire alarm control unit, fire alarm annunciator and at a constantly attended location within the building, if so provided.

(Add)

8-10.5.8.1

In complexes consisting of multiple building clusters, a common municipal fire department connection may, at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction, be used providing a system-powered one million (1,000,000) candle power strobe light shall be installed on each building so as to be visible at the master box or a central location.

(Add)

8-10.5.9

All required fire alarm systems shall be connected to an approved power source in the building and in addition shall have automatically charged storage type battery standby

power (dry cell shall not be used) of sufficient capacity to operate the entire system as required by § 8-10.4 for the type of system after the principal source of power has failed. The fire alarm system must be able to function and sound the notification appliances for at least five (5) minutes following the required standby period.

(Add)

8-10.5.9.1

Systems utilizing an emergency generator as a source of standby power shall not be exempt from the above requirements for battery standby power.

(Add)

8-10.5.10

In all buildings having a fire alarm system, the fire alarm system shall be interconnected to the building's heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) controls so that the fan(s) supplying two thousand (2,000) cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater capacity of any ventilating system not used for pressurization of a fire safe area or four (4) or more ceiling mounted industrial air circulation fans installed in one room shall automatically shut down any time, other than drills or when testing, that any initiating device connected to the fire alarm system is actuated. If duct-type smoke detectors are installed in HVAC systems, the duct-type smoke detectors shall be connected to the fire alarm control unit to signal an audible and visual trouble signal at the fire alarm control unit and annunciator. An alarm condition shall not occur unless specifically requested to do so by the AHJ.

(Add)

8-10.5.10.1

EXCEPTION: Where total coverage smoke detection is installed in all areas of the smoke compartment served by the return air system, installation of air duct detectors in the return air system shall not be required, provided their function is accomplished by the design of the area detection system.

(Add)

8-10.5.10.2

Where installation of automatic smoke area detection is impractical due to ambient conditions, automatic heat detection shall be permitted. In areas covered by automatic sprinkler systems, automatic heat detection shall not be required. A manual override for the HVAC, stairwell pressurization, smoke venting and smoke control systems control feature shall be provided in the fire alarm control unit for drills and testing of the fire alarm system.

(Add)

8-10.5.10.3

EXCEPTION: See § 8-10.4.3.3.5.

(Add)

8-10.5.11

All required smoke and fire doors in all buildings required by this code to have a fire alarm system may be held open only if equipped with magnetic door holders installed so as to close the doors anytime the alarm system within the building is activated. Smoke detectors connected to the alarm system within the building shall be installed proximate to every smoke and fire door that is held open.

(Add)

8-10.5.12

All buildings that have a fire alarm system per this fire alarm code that require fire drills to be held shall have a key operated drill switch to activate the notification appliances in the building installed at a remote location outside of the fire alarm control unit subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. The key shall not be the same as the fire alarm control unit key.

(Add)

8-10.5.13

All spaces where fire alarm control units or remote fire alarm control unit equipment (such as auxiliary power supplies) are located shall be protected with a smoke detector spaced in accordance with NFPA 72 — *Initiating Devices*.

(Add)

8-10.5.14

Elevators shall be recalled to floors or areas as designated by the authority having jurisdiction. In the event that the designated level is the zone or area in alarm, the elevators shall return to an approved alternate level where they shall be under the exclusive control of the fire department for the duration of the alarm condition.

(Add)

8-10.5-15

In all building covered by this chapter having an elevator(s), if sprinkler coverage is omitted pursuant to Formal Interpretation & Blanket Variance 96-5, deleted sprinklers shall be replaced with smoke detectors in the shaft and heat detectors or smoke detectors in the machine room, installed at the direction and to the satisfaction of the State Fire Marshal.

(Add)

8-10.6

Installation and Wiring

(Add)

8-10.6.1

All fire alarm system wiring within a building and between buildings in multiple building clusters shall be installed in metal raceway with steel couplings and box connectors or Type MC cable rated as FPLP and 2-hour fire rated for penetrations by UL. Cast “LB” or

“T” type connectors shall be permitted. An equipment-bonding conductor shall be provided in all flexible metallic raceways.

(Add)

8-10.6.1.1

EXCEPTION: Wiring between buildings may be buried if enclosed in PVC conduit using approved IMSA shielded cables, or installed either using approved direct burial Type MC cable, or run aerial with approved IMSA shielded cable(s) subject to approval by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add)

8-10.6.2

Wiring installation shall meet the following requirements:

(Add)

8-10.6.2.1

All conductors shall be minimum #16 gauge solid copper, type thhn/thwn or tfn. All wiring shall be run continuously from device to device.

(Add)

8-10.6.2.2

The minimum separation between the outgoing and return circuits shall be a minimum of one foot (1 ft.) vertically and four feet (4 ft.) horizontally.

(Add)

8-10.6.2.3

A cable-cutting tool with controlled depth of cut shall be used in all MC cable installations.

(Add)

8-10.6.2.4

UL listed type MC cable connectors with insulated bushings and screw type cable attachments shall be used in all MC cable installations. Connectors shall be steel, not cast type.

(Add)

8-10.6.2.5

Conductor size shall be increased as required so as to limit voltage drop to a maximum of three percent (3%).

(Add)

8-10.6.3

The color code for all fire alarm system conductors shall be as follows:

(Add)

8-10.6.3.1

INITIATING DEVICE CIRCUIT shall be red and black. Red shall be positive and black shall be negative (IDC/SLC).

(Add)

8-10.6.3.2

NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE CIRCUIT shall be blue and white. Blue shall be positive and white shall be negative. When bells, chimes or other audible/visual devices are used in lieu of horns, this color code shall be followed (NAC).

(Add)

8-10.6.3.3

FLASHING STROBE CIRCUIT, if a separate feed is required, shall be blue and white. Blue shall be positive and white shall be negative.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.4

SPRINKLER/STANDPIPE CIRCUITS shall be red and black. Red shall be positive and black shall be negative.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.5

SMOKE DETECTOR CIRCUITS, if a separate power feed is required, shall be brown and violet. Violet shall be positive and brown shall be negative.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.6

AUXILIARY REMOTE POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS shall be brown and violet. Violet shall be positive and brown shall be negative.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.7

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC DOOR HOLDBACK CIRCUITS shall be gray and gray.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.8

MUNICIPAL MASTER BOX TRIPPING CIRCUITS shall be orange and orange. Conductors for this circuit shall be installed in a separate raceway.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.9

ELEVATOR CAPTURE CIRCUITS shall be brown and yellow.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.10

HVAC SHUTDOWN CIRCUITS shall be orange and yellow.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.11

REMOTE ANNUNCIATOR CIRCUITS shall be violet and numbered at each end.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.12

BOND WIRES from the control panel to the master box ground rod, and all required bonding conductors shall be green or bare.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.13

MUNICIPAL FIRE ALARM LOOP from the master box to the municipal loop shall be black and white.

(Add)

8-10.6.3.14

AC SUPPLY CIRCUIT to the main fire alarm control unit shall be white, black and red. The black shall be one phase, and the red shall be the opposite phase, if required. The white shall be the neutral. If a separate feed is required for the battery charger, it shall be black and white unless the main fire alarm control unit requires only one AC feed. In that case, the conductors to the battery charger shall be red and white.

(Add)

8-10.6.4

Primary AC power and/or battery charger circuits shall be on a dedicated branch circuit(s). Circuit breaker locks shall be provided. AC and DC portions of the system shall be installed in separate raceways.

(Add)

8-10.6.5

Any fire alarm wiring between the fire alarm control unit and remote terminal cabinets or between remote terminal cabinets may, at the option of the installer, be a multi-conductor cable with each conductor numbered at two-inch (2") intervals. All wiring from a terminal cabinet(s) to an alarm device(s) shall conform to the color code specified before herein. Terminal cabinets with hinged, lockable red covers shall be provided at all junction points. All conductor splices shall be made on screw-type terminal blocks - wire nuts, butt, crimp or screw type connectors shall not be used. All terminals within a terminal cabinet shall be properly labeled.

(Add)

8-10.6.6

Spacing and location of heat detectors or smoke detectors required by the Fire Prevention Code shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.

(Add)

8-10.6.7

Smoke detectors shall not be installed until after the construction clean-up of all trades is complete and final. Detectors that have been installed prior to final cleanup by all trades shall be cleaned or replaced per NFPA 72 - *Inspection, Testing and Maintenance*.

(Add)

8-10.7

Connection to Fire Department

(Add)

8-10.7.1

Where a municipally connected fire alarm system required by this chapter is installed in a building in a city, town, or fire district having a municipal alarm system, the system within the building shall be connected into the municipal system via a local energy master box, auxiliary transmitter, radio master box, or other approved method so that any alarm within the building will be automatically transmitted to the municipal fire department dispatch center. Systems installed in buildings in a city, town, or fire district not having a municipal alarm system shall be connected to the community Fire Dispatch Center via a supervised leased telephone line (or other line) but shall not be connected to any service requiring retransmission to the community Fire Dispatch Center.

(Add)

8-10.7.2

In either event, the authority having jurisdiction shall be consulted as to the type and location of the master box or auxiliary transmitter or the location of the remote station.

(Add)

8-10.8

System Acceptance

(Add)

8-10.8.1

A pretest will be held with the installer and the manufacturer's technical representative present. In addition to the requirements listed below, the pretest shall demonstrate that each smoke detector is operative and produces the intended response. Each smoke detector shall be tested with smoke generated from a wick/punk source or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to initiate an alarm at its installed location. After certification of a complete pretest, the installing contractor shall provide the authority having jurisdiction with written documentation from the manufacturer's

authorized representative of the outcome of the test and provide a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours notice to the authority having jurisdiction for the final inspection test. The installing contractor will re-inspect in the presence of the authority having jurisdiction and the manufacturer's authorized technical representative. A complete test shall be conducted as follows: the installing contractor, in the presence of a representative of the authority having jurisdiction, shall manually operate every manual fire alarm box, activate every rate of rise type heat detector with heat, manually operate or electrically short out every fixed temperature heat detector, actuate every smoke detector with smoke generated from a wick/punk source or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to demonstrate that smoke can enter the chamber and initiate an alarm, activate all automatic extinguishing system switches and activate every water sprinkler/standpipe flow switch by a flow of water through the inspectors' test valves.

(Add)

8-10.8.2

After installation and before the system acceptance test is performed, a copy of the testing and service contract shall be furnished to the authority having jurisdiction by the owner or contractor. The contractor shall prepare and submit a single line diagram of each installation, as built, indicating wiring between equipment and locations of panels, manual fire alarm boxes, detectors, and other devices to the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add)

8-10.8.3

Each manual fire alarm box, heat detector, smoke detector, extinguishing system switching circuits, flow switch circuit and each notification appliance circuit shall be opened in at least two locations to test for the correctness of the supervisory circuitry. All communications shall be tested completely. The fire alarm system shall be in accordance with this chapter and in one hundred percent (100%) operation prior to acceptance and/or issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

(Add)

8-10.8.4

The fire alarm system may be placed in operation prior to final acceptance if in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, it will enhance public safety or provide property protection during the final phases of construction. In this case all devices will be thoroughly cleaned or replaced prior to the system acceptance test. The system will not be placed in operation without the written permission of the authority having jurisdiction. Under no circumstances will this be considered a final acceptance test.

(Add)

8-10.9

Maintenance of the System

(Add)

8-10.9.1

Owners of buildings where fire alarm systems are installed shall ensure that the systems and all of their components are in one hundred percent (100%) operating condition at all times and provide a twenty-four (24) hour emergency telephone number of the owner for the fire department to call in the event of an alarm.

(Add)

8-10.9.1.1

In lieu of the owner's number, the twenty-four (24) hour emergency telephone number of the service company authorized by the owner to respond to service the system may be provided.

(Add)

8-10.9.1.2

Answering machines are not an acceptable method for contacting the owner or authorized service company. This information shall be located at the fire alarm control unit.

(Add)

8-10.9.1.3

Where a required fire alarm system in any occupied building is out of service for more than four (4) hours in a twenty-four (24) hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and an approved fire watch shall be provided at the owner's expense for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service.

(Add)

8-10.9.2

Owners of buildings where systems are installed shall provide written evidence to the authority having jurisdiction that there is a maintenance and testing program in force for the fire alarm system providing for periodic testing of the system. A system as described in § 8-10.4.1 with twenty-four (24) or fewer initiating devices shall be tested at least once every six (6) months with fifty percent (50%) of all manual fire alarm boxes, heat detectors, smoke detectors and other devices operated with each test. A different fifty percent (50%) of the above-mentioned devices will be operated at each inspection so that the entire system will have been tested at the end of each year. All other systems shall be tested at least once every three (3) months with twenty-five percent (25%) of all manual fire alarm boxes, heat detectors, smoke detectors and other devices operated with each test. A different twenty-five percent (25%) of the above-mentioned devices will be operated at each inspection so that the entire system will have been tested at the end of each year. In addition to the initiating devices to be tested above, during each test, the fire alarm panel and every zone shall be tested. It is the intent of this section to reduce the cost and paperwork of testing smaller fire alarm systems while maintaining the integrity of those systems.

(Add)

8-10.9.2.1

EXCEPTION: A system as described in § 8-10.4.1 with twenty-four (24) or fewer initiating devices may be tested quarterly, as described in § 8-10.9.2, at the option of the building owner.

(Add)

8-10.9.3

The person(s) or firm responsible for this testing shall be licensed as required by chapter 6 of title 5 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

(Add)

8-10.9.3.1

EXCEPTION: This licensing requirement shall not apply to fire department personnel in charge of the scene to operate, reset or disconnect the fire alarm system as required by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add)

8-10.9.4

The authority having jurisdiction shall be notified a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours prior to conducting any tests.

(Add)

8-10.9.5

Certification of these tests and results shall be forwarded to the authority having jurisdiction from the person(s) or firm performing the test within ten (10) days of the completion of the test. The person(s) or firm performing the maintenance and testing of the fire alarm system shall notify the authority having jurisdiction within five (5) days, in writing, after any cancellation of a maintenance/testing agreement with the building owner.

(Add)

8-10.9.6

Any existing unaltered fire alarm system installed in accordance with previous state fire codes shall be maintained and tested in accordance with this section. It shall be the building owner's responsibility to certify periodic compliance with this section.

OCCUPANCY FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

CHAPTER 9

ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES

9-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 9-1.1 Application. All existing assembly occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be

changed within one year. The above existing assembly occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing assembly occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing assembly occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such assembly occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such assembly occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new assembly occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 9 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 10 EDUCATIONAL OCCUPANCIES

10-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 10-1.1 Application. All existing educational occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing educational occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing educational occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing educational occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such educational occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such educational occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new educational occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 10 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 11 DAY CARE OCCUPANCIES

11-1 GENERAL

(Amd) 11-1.1 Application. All existing day-care occupancies (Day-Care Centers, Group Day-Care Homes, and Family Day-Care Homes), as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing day care occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing day care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing day care occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such day care occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such day care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new day care occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 11 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 12 HEALTH CARE OCCUPANCIES

12-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 12-1.1 Application. All existing health care occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 12 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing health care occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing health care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing health care occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such health care occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such health care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new health care occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 12 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 13 RESIDENTIAL BOARD AND CARE OCCUPANCIES

13-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 13-1.1 Application. All existing residential board and care occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 13 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing residential board and care occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing residential board and care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing residential board and care occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such residential board and care occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such residential board and care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new residential board and care occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 13 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 14 AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE CENTERS

14-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 14-1.1 Application. All existing ambulatory health care occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 14 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing ambulatory health care occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing ambulatory health care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing ambulatory health care occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such ambulatory health care occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such ambulatory health care occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new ambulatory health care occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 14 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 15 DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL OCCUPANCIES

15-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 15-1.1 Application. All existing detention and correctional occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing detention and correctional occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing detention and correctional occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing detention and correctional occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters

(Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such detention and correctional occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such detention and correctional occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new detention and correctional occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

16-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 16-1.1 Application All existing hotel and dormitory occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 16 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing hotel and dormitory occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing dormitory and hotel occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing dormitory and hotel occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such hotel and dormitory occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such hotel and dormitory occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new dormitory and hotel occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 16 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 17 APARTMENT BUILDINGS

17-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 17-1.1 Application. All existing apartment building occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 17 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing apartment building

occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing apartment building occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing apartment building occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such apartment building occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such apartment building occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new apartment building occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 17 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 18 LODGING OR ROOMING HOUSES

18-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 18-1.1 Application. All existing lodging or rooming house occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 18 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing lodging or rooming house occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing lodging or rooming house occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing lodging or rooming house occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such lodging or rooming house occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such lodging or rooming house occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new lodging or rooming house occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 18 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 19 ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS

(RESERVED)

(Res) 19-1.1 Chapter 19 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal & Review.

CHAPTER 20 MERCANTILE OCCUPANCIES

20-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 20-1.1 Application. All existing mercantile occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 20 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing mercantile occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing mercantile occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing mercantile occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such mercantile occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such mercantile occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new mercantile occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 20 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 21 BUSINESS OCCUPANCIES

21-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 21-1.1 Application. All existing business occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 21 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing business occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing business occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing business occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such business occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such business occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new business occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 21 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 22 INDUSTRIAL OCCUPANCIES

22-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 22-1.1 Application. All existing industrial occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 22 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing industrial occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing industrial occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing industrial occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such industrial occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such industrial occupancies shall further be subject to

the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new industrial occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 22 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 23 STORAGE OCCUPANCIES

23-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(Amd) 23-1.1 Application. All existing storage occupancies, as of June 1, 1996, shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 23 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code, unless more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. The above existing storage occupancies shall remain subject to the provisions of R.I.G.L. 23-28.1-1 et seq. All such existing storage occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All existing storage occupancies which were constructed and/or occupied under the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 7-9 through 7-23), and all referenced standards therein, shall not be subject to the current (1997) Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code occupancy chapters (Chapter 9 through 23), unless there has been a change of occupancy or more than fifty (50%) percent of the total valuation of the building is to be changed within one year. All such storage occupancies shall remain subject to the applicable occupancy provisions and all referenced standards of the prior edition of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code (effective date June 1, 1996). All such storage occupancies shall further be subject to the remaining Chapters (chapters 1 through 8 and chapters 24 through 43) of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code.

All new storage occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 23 of the current Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code and the 1997 Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

CHAPTER 25 SPECIAL STRUCTURES AND HIGH RISE BUILDINGS (RESERVED AND AMENDED IN PART)

(Res) 25-1 The existing high-rise provisions of Section 25-1.1 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code are hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review.

(Add) 25-1.1 New and existing special structures and new high-rise buildings shall comply with the 1997 edition of NFPA 101.

CHAPTER 28
FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

28-2 TANK STORAGE

(Res) 28-2.3.3 Section 28-2.3.3, which includes sections 28-2.3.3.1, 28-2.3.3.2 and 28-2.3.3.3 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review.

CHAPTER 30
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES LIQUEFIED NATURAL GASES

(RESERVED)

(Res) 30-1.1 Chapter 30 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review.

CHAPTER 31
FIREWORKS/MODEL ROCKETRY

(RESERVED)

(Res) 31-1.1 Chapter 31 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review.

CHAPTER 38
EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

(RESERVED)

(Res) 38-1.1 Chapter 38 of the Rhode Island Fire Prevention Code is hereby reserved pending future review by the Rules and Regulations Subcommittee of the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review.

FIRE SAFETY CODE
SECTION 8: (RESERVED)

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 9:
APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS
BY THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

I. GENERAL

9-1-1 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of the rules and regulations as outlined in section 9 herein, the following terms shall have the meaning as indicated:

a. BUILDING - This term shall apply to that which is used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

b. CODE - The term "code" shall mean the fire safety code established under the provisions of section 23-28.1-1 of the general laws.

c. OCCUPANCY - The purpose for which a building or part thereof is used or intended to be used.

d. PERMIT - An official document or certificate issued by the building official authorizing performance of a specified activity.

9-1-2.

These rules and regulations govern the procedure required for an application for fire code plan review, by the State Fire Marshal's Office and further establishes specific requirements in relation to construction drawings for buildings regulated by the fire safety code.

9-1-3

The State Fire Marshal's Office shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of these rules and regulations.

II. APPLICATION FOR REVIEW

9-2-1 WHEN REVIEW IS REQUIRED

When a review is required by section 23-28.1-6 of the general laws, an application for review of construction drawings may be required by the authority having jurisdiction.

9-2-2 FORM OF APPLICATION.

When required the application for review shall be submitted in such form as the authority having jurisdiction may prescribe.

9-2-3 APPLICANT.

Application for review may be made by the owner, lessee of the premises, or by the agent of either, or by the engineer, architect or designer employed in connection with the proposed work.

9-2-4 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The application for review shall be accompanied by not less than four (4) copies of construction drawings drawn to scale with sufficient clarity and detailed dimensions to

show the nature and the character of the proposed work. Where deemed necessary, test numbers or other data may be required to document code conformance. Four (4) sets of specifications may also be required, where construction drawings may not contain adequate information pertaining same.

9-2-5 AMENDMENTS TO APPLICATION

Amendments of any type may be filed prior to the completion of work as described in the application. Said amendments shall be deemed a part of the original submittal and shall be filed with same.

9-2-6 APPROVED PLANS

The authority having jurisdiction shall endorse all plans, specifications or other documents which are approved. Corrections, deletions or amendments must be indicated and initialed by the authority having jurisdiction. The endorsement of plans, specifications or other documents shall be construed only to indicate conformance to the appropriate code.

9-2-7 POSTING OF APPROVED PLANS.

A copy of the approved plans, specifications or other documents, shall be conspicuously posted on the job site, at all times until a certificate of occupancy has been issued by the building official. One (1) set may be retained by the approving authority having jurisdiction, and the remaining set shall be filed with the building official.

III. RECORDS AND FEES

9-3-1 RECORDS KEPT.

The State Fire Marshal's Office shall keep an official record of all construction drawings approved by his office, which shall be open for public inspection at all appropriate times.

9-3-2 PLANS KEPT.

The State Fire Marshal's Office shall retain all construction drawings, application forms, specifications and other related data for as long as the structure or building to which they relate remains in existence.

9-3-3 METHOD OF KEEPING PLANS

The State Fire Marshal shall retain approved construction drawings in blue-line form for one (1) year following the fiscal year in which the plan was submitted to his office. Upon elapse of the one (1) year period, the drawings will be converted to microfilm and retained in accordance with 3.1.1 above. Specifications will not be subject to the provisions of microfilming.

9-3-4 FEES.

The fee for review and microfilming of construction drawings shall be calculated in accordance with RIGL 23-28.2-26 and shall be paid by the applicant at the time of receipt of approved drawings. Said fee shall be in check or money order form, made payable to the GENERAL TREASURER, State of Rhode Island. The charge for obtaining a print from microfilm will be one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per sheet, in check or money order form made payable to the GENERAL TREASURER, State of Rhode Island. Payment shall be made at the time of request.

IV. ALL EXISTING RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS REPEALED AND SUPERSEDED BY SECTION 9 HEREIN

9-4-1.

All previously adopted administrative rules and regulations, including, but not limited to those adopted, and filed with the Secretary of State's Office, by the State Fire Marshal and/or the Division of Fire Safety on November 24, 1980 and August 31, 1979, related to the application for review of construction drawings by the State Fire Marshal are hereby repealed and superseded by the provisions of the Fire Safety Code Section 9 as outlined above.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 10: THE KEEPING, USING, TRANSPORTING AND STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES

I GENERAL PROVISIONS:

10-1-1

The handling and firing of explosives shall be performed by a person possessing a license to conduct blasting operations and a user's permit.

10-1-2

A permit to blast shall be obtained from the State Fire Marshal at least three (3) working days prior to requested blast time. Working days are Monday through Friday; with Saturday, Sunday and Holidays excluded.

10-1-3

No person shall handle explosives while under the influence of intoxicants or narcotics, or while in an emotional state.

10-1-4

Blasting shall be conducted so as to prevent injury, hazards or unsafe conditions to persons or damage to property outside the controlled blasting site, and the State Fire Marshal may require certain precautionary procedures at any time to protect life and property. The State Fire Marshal may suspend, revoke or deny a permit to blast at any

location for just cause if no precautionary steps are available to adequately protect life and property.

10-1-5

No person shall carry matches or smoke while handling explosives, or while in the vicinity thereof. There shall be no open flame in the vicinity.

10-1-6

Blasting operations shall be conducted between sunrise and sunset; exceptions may be authorized by the State Fire Marshal.

10-1-7

Precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental discharge of blasting caps and explosives from current induced by radios, radar transmitters, lightning, adjacent power lines, dust storms, or other sources of extraneous electricity. These shall include:

a. The suspension of all blasting operations and removal of persons from the blasting area during the approach and progress of an electrical storm.

b. The posting of signs warning against the use of mobile radio transmitters on all roads within three hundred feet (300') of the blasting site.

c. Caution must be taken by following the recommendations of the Institute of Makers of Explosives, and/or by the use of non-electric blasting caps, in the one and one-half (1 1/2) mile radius of radios, transmitters, or high tension power lines.

10-1-8

Whenever blasting is being conducted in the vicinity of gas, electric, water, fire alarm, telephone, or any other utility, the blaster shall immediately notify the appropriate representatives of such utilities in advance of blasting, specifying the location and intended time of blasting.

10-1-9

Persons authorized to prepare explosive charges or conduct blasting operations shall use every reasonable precaution; including, but not limited to, warning signals, flags, barricades, or woven wire mats to ensure the safety of the general public and workmen.

10-1-10

Water-gels, binary energy agents, or any similar agents manufactured for the purpose of producing an explosive material shall be transported, stored, and used as specified for explosives in these rules and regulations.

10-1-11

Empty boxes and paper and fiber packaging materials which have previously contained explosives shall not be used again for any purpose, but shall be destroyed by burning at an approved isolated location out of doors and no person shall be nearer than one hundred feet (100') after burning has started.

II. USE OF EXPLOSIVES:

10-2-1

No spark-producing tools shall be used to open kegs or wooden cases or any other explosives container.

10-2-2

Wood containers of explosive materials shall not be opened within fifty feet (50') of any magazine.

10-2-3

No explosives shall be carried in the pockets, on clothing, or elsewhere on a person.

10-2-4

No explosive materials shall be abandoned in any location, or for any reason. No explosives shall be left unattended where they may be accessible to unauthorized persons or children.

10-2-5

No primers shall be made up in excess of the immediate needs.

10-2-6

No primers shall be made up in a magazine or near an excessive amount of explosives.

10-2-7

Nothing other than a fuse shall be inserted into the open end of a blasting cap and no blasting cap shall be tampered with.

10-2-8

When a safety fuse is used, the blasting cap shall be securely attached to the fuse only with an approved cap crimper.

10-2-9

No blasting cap shall be forced into any explosive, but shall be inserted into a hole made with suitable punch.

10-2-10

Primers shall be made up with proven and established methods from the Dupont Blasters' Handbook. The cap shall be securely encased in the explosive and so secured that no tension be placed on the wires or the fuse at the point of entry into the cap.

10-2-11

No explosives that have been water-soaked shall be reclaimed for use without first determining from the manufacturer if explosives are usable.

10-2-12

When blasting is done in a congested area, or in close proximity to a structure, railway, or highway, or any other installation that may be damaged, the blast shall be covered before firing with a mat constructed so that it is capable of preventing fragments from being thrown.

10-2-13

Before a blast is fired, the person in charge shall make certain all surplus explosives are in a safe place; all persons vehicles and equipment are at a safe distance or under sufficient cover, and that a loud warning signal has been sounded.

10-2-14

If there are any misfires while using cap-and-fuse, all persons shall remain away from the charge for at least one (1) hour. If electric blasting caps are used and a misfire occurs, this waiting period may be reduced to thirty (30) minutes. Misfires shall be handled under the direction of the person in charge of the blasting and wires shall be carefully traced and a search made for unexploded charges.

10-2-15

Blasters, when testing circuits to charged holes, shall use only blasting galvanometers designed for this purpose, or other instruments approved for the purpose by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

10-2-16

Only the man making leading wire connections in electrical firing shall fire the shot. All connections shall be made from the bore hole back to the source of firing current, and the lead wires shall remain shorted and not be connected to the blasting machine or other source of current until the charge is to be fired.

10-2-17

All explosives shall be handled carefully at all times and be protected against sudden shock or any such source which may cause detonation or deflagration.

10-2-18

There shall be no smoking, matches, or any source of fire or flame within one hundred feet (100') of an area in which explosives are being handled or used, nor shall explosives be placed where they may be exposed to flame, excessive heat, sparks, or impact.

10-2-19

All connections, such as the connecting of blasting caps to detonating cord, shall be done according to methods recommended by the manufacturer.

10-2-20

Dynamite that has been removed from the cartridge shall not be tamped.

10-2-21

Explosives in bore holes shall be confined with sand, earth, clay, or other suitable noncombustible stemming material.

10-2-22

Caution shall be taken so as not to kink or damage fuse or electric blasting cap wires when tamping or loading.

10-2-23

The electric firing circuit shall be completely insulated from the ground and other conductors.

10-2-24

Only electric blasting caps of the same type and function from the same manufacturer shall be used in the same circuit.

10-2-25

All electric blasting caps shall be connected with good contact made and all firing shall be done with no less than the minimum current specified by the manufacturer.

10-2-26

Fuse shall be handled carefully so as to avoid damaging the covering or separating the filler.

10-2-27

A sufficient length of fuse shall be used so as to allow ample time to reach a place of safety. Never use less than two feet (2').

10-2-28

In cutting, seating and crimping the fuse to the cap, the recommended methods from the Dupont Blaster's Handbook shall be used.

10-2-29

All drill holes shall be sufficiently large to admit freely the insertion of the packages of explosive material.

10-2-30

No holes shall be loaded, except those to be fired in the next round of blasting. after loading, all remaining explosives shall be immediately returned to an authorized magazine.

10-2-31

No person shall be allowed to deepen drill holes which have contained explosives.

10-2-32

Drilling shall not be started until all remaining butts of old holes are examined with a wooden stick for unexploded charges and, if any are found, they shall be refired before work proceeds.

10-2-33

Upon the discovery of any unfired explosives, all working operations in that area shall be stopped until such explosives are properly disposed of

10-2-34

Pneumatic loading of blasting agents into blast holes primed with electric blasting caps or other static systems shall conform to the following requirements:

- a. A positive grounding device shall be use d to prevent the accumulation of static electricity.
- b. A semi-conductor discharge hose shall be used.
- c. A qualified person shall evaluate all systems to assure that they will adequately dissipate static potential under field conditions.

10-2-35

No explosive material shall be extracted from a hole that has once been charged or has misfired unless it is impossible or hazardous to detonate the unexploded charge by insertion of an additional primer.

10-2-36

Tamping shall be done only with wood rods without exposed metal parts, but non-sparking metal connectors may be used for jointed poles. Violent tamping shall be avoided. Primed cartridges shall not be tamped.

10-2-37

No holes shall be loaded, except those that are to be fired the same day.

10-2-38

No bore hole shall be loaded until it has been carefully checked with a wooden tamping pole to determine its condition.

10-2-39

Surplus explosives shall not be kept near the working area during loading.

10-2-40

Detonating cord, extending into a bore hole, shall be cut from the spool before the remainder of the charge is loaded.

10-2-41

No bore hole shall be loaded after being drilled or sprung until it is certain that it is cool and that it does not contain any hot metal or burning or smoldering material. No bore hole shall be loaded if its internal temperature approaches or exceeds 150 degrees.

10-2-42

No Bore hole shall be sprung with explosives while near another bore hole loaded with explosives.

10-2-43

No hole, or series of holes, shall be fired in the vicinity of another loaded hole or series of loaded holes unless they are to be fired in an instantaneous or delayed series as approved by the manufacturer.

10-2-44

No damaged leading or connecting wire shall be used in any blasting circuits.

10-2-45

Frozen or partially frozen explosives shall not be placed or used in bore holes.

10-2-46

Caution shall be taken not to drop a large size heavy cartridge directly on the primer.

10-2-47

When blasting near power lines, no leg or lead wires shall be long enough to come into contact with the electric power lines.

III. STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES ON LAND:**10-3-1**

Explosives shall be stored only in magazines which are clean, dry, well ventilated where appropriate, reasonably cool, properly located, substantially constructed, bullet and fire resistant, and securely locked.

10-3-2

No explosives shall be stored near oil, gas, cleaning solvents, or any other flammable or corrosive substances.

10-3-3

Explosives shall be stored in an approved magazine at least five hundred feet (500') away from blasting operations.

10-3-4

No explosives shall be stored near any source of possible heat, fire or flame, nor shall combustible or flammable debris be allowed to accumulate near explosives.

10-3-5

In the event that nitroglycerin from deteriorated explosives has leaked onto a floor or other area, the manufacturer shall be consulted as to the desensitizing process. The State Fire Marshal shall also be notified.

10-3-6

No smoking, burning, discharging of firearms, or other possible source which could cause detonation or deflagration of explosives shall be allowed in the vicinity of any explosives magazine.

10-3-7

Each magazine shall at all times be under the control of a competent person.

IV. TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES:

10-4-1

No person shall deliver to any other person any Class "A" or Class "B" explosives unless the person to whom such explosives are delivered exhibits a license to conduct blasting operations and a permit to possess or a permit to use explosives issued by the State Fire Marshal. All such explosives shall except as otherwise provided, be delivered directly to an approved magazine as required by State and Federal Law. No person shall buy, receive, or accept delivery of any Class "A" or Class "B" explosives unless he possesses adequate storage facilities as required by State and Federal Law.

10-4-2

The provisions of this rule as they apply to storage facilities of the receiver may be waived if delivery is made in an approved magazine direct to the job site for immediate placement in previously prepared drill holes and further provided that the explosives are to be detonated in their entirety prior to sunset of the day of delivery.

10-4-3

All explosive contents of portable magazines shall be removed and placed into an approved permanent magazine at the end of each day. No explosives shall be stored in a portable magazine overnight.

10-4-4

If fire should come into contact with explosives, all personnel shall be removed to a safe location and the area guarded against intruders and no attempt shall be made to fight such a fire except from a safe distance or shelter.

10-4-5

Any vehicle used to transport explosives shall be in proper working condition and shall be equipped with the proper magazine or magazines which shall be securely attached to the vehicle to prevent falling off. The explosives shall be so located so as not to be in contact with any source of heat, such as an exhaust pipe.

10-4-6

No metal, flammable, or corrosive substances shall be transported with explosives.

10-4-7

All explosives shall be handled carefully and never thrown from the vehicle.

10-4-8

Radio transmitters shall be shut off on vehicles transporting explosives.

10-4-9

No smoking shall be allowed on any vehicle containing Class "A" or Class "B" Explosives.

V. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

10-5-1

Any situation not covered by these Rules and Regulations shall be covered by NFPA Standard No. 495, 1992 Edition, the Institute of Makers of Explosives, and/or Manufacturers' specifications.

VI. ALL EXISTING RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS REPEALED AND SUPERSEDED BY SECTION 10 HEREIN

10-6-1

All previously adopted administrative rules and regulations, including, but not limited to those adopted, and filed with the Secretary of State's Office, by the State Fire Marshal and/or the Division of Fire Safety on July 23, 1979, July 5, 1979 and December 6, 1977, related to the keeping, using, transporting, and storage of explosives, are hereby repealed and superseded by the provisions of the Fire Safety Code Section 10 as outlined above.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 11 THE KEEPING, USING, TRANSPORTING AND STORAGE OF COMMERCIAL FIREWORKS

I. APPLICATION FOR PERMITS

11-1-1

No application for permit shall be issued by the local fire authority, unless applicant is holder of a valid Certificate of Competency issued by the State Fire Marshal

11-1-2

Application for permit to operate a display of fireworks in conformance with the terms of chapter 28.11 (Form FSR-3) of the general Laws of Rhode Island shall be made in writing on forms provided by the State Fire Marshal to the chief of the fire department of the city, town or municipality in or near which the display is to be held.

11-1-3

Such application and any addendum necessary shall set forth:

a. The name of the organization sponsoring the display, together with the names of persons actually in charge of the firing of the display.

b. Evidence of financial responsibility.

- c. The date and time of day at which the display is to be held.
- d. The exact location planned for the display.
- e. A description setting forth the age, experience, and physical characteristics of the persons who are to do the actual discharging of the fireworks.
- f. The number and kinds of fireworks to be discharged.
- g. The manner and place of storage of such fireworks prior to the display.
- h. A diagram of the grounds on which the display is to be held showing the point at which the fireworks are to be discharged, the location of all buildings, highways and other lines of communication, the lines behind which the audience will be restrained, and the location of all nearby trees, telegraph or telephone lines or other overhead obstruction.

11-1-4

Upon receipt of such application at least 15 days in advance of the date set for this display, the Chief of the Fire Department shall make, or cause to be made, an investigation of the site of the proposed display for the purpose of determining whether the provisions of these regulations are complied with in the case of the particular display. The Chief of the Fire Department shall endorse the Application, stating that he approves the display as being in conformance with all parts of the law and with these regulations.

11-1-5

The Chief of the Fire Department, upon endorsement of the application after receipt of evidence of financial responsibility as required by law, shall issue a nontransferable permit authorizing the display.

II. CONDUCT OF DISPLAY

11-2-1

No permit shall be granted for any display of fireworks where the discharge, failure to fire, faulty firing, or fallout of any fireworks or other objects would endanger persons, buildings, structures, forests, or brush, nor in any case where the point at which the fireworks are to be fired is less than 200 feet from the nearest permanent building, public highway, railroad, or other means of travel or 50 feet from the nearest aboveground telephone or telegraph line, tree or other overhead obstruction. In no case shall a display be fired within 500 feet of a school, theater, church, hospital or similar institution.

11-2-2

Spectators at a display of fireworks shall be restrained behind lines or barriers as designated by local authorities, but in no case less than 200 feet from the point at which the fireworks are to be discharged. Only authorized persons and those in actual charge of the display shall be allowed inside these lines or barriers during the unloading, preparation, or firing of fireworks.

11-2-3

All fireworks that fire a projectile shall be so set up that the projectile will go into the air as nearly as possible in a vertical direction, provided that where such fireworks are to be fired beside a lake or other large body of water, they may be directed in such a manner that the falling residue from the deflagration will fall into the said body of water.

11-2-4

Any fireworks that remain unfired after the display is concluded shall be immediately disposed of or removed in a manner safe for the particular type of fireworks. The debris from the discharged fireworks shall be properly disposed of by the operator before he leaves the premises. The operator, upon the conclusion of the display, shall make a complete and thorough search for any unfired fireworks or pieces which have failed to fire or function and shall dispose of them in a safe manner. Such search shall be instituted at the earliest possible time following the conclusion of the display, but in no event later than the first period of daylight which follows.

11-2-5

No fireworks display shall be held during any windstorm in which the wind reaches a velocity of more than 20 miles per hour.

11-2-6

All fireworks articles and items at places of display shall be stored in a manner and in a place secure from fire, accidental discharge, and theft and in a manner approved by the Chief of the Fire Department.

III. QUALIFICATION OF OPERATORS

11-3-1

The person in actual charge of the firing of the fireworks in a display shall be able-bodied, at least 18 years of age, competent for the task, and so certified by the State Fire Marshal. Such operator shall have his Certificate of Competency in his possession when engaged in conducting a display and shall exhibit same on request of any authorized person. Said Certificate of Competency may be revoked by the State Fire Marshal for any violation of these regulations or when the holder's conduct or condition of sobriety is such as to imperil the public's safety. Each person assisting the certificated operator shall

be able-bodied, at least 18 year of age and capable of reading, writing, speaking, and understanding the English language.

11-3-2

There shall be at all times no fewer than two operators of the display constantly on duty during the discharge, at least one of whom shall be certificated.

V. GENERAL

11-4-1

Fire protection and extinguishing equipment shall be provided and required by the Chief of the Fire Department having jurisdiction.

11-4-2

The person to whom a permit has been issued shall arrange for the detailing of one member of the local fire department or such larger number as may be deemed necessary by the Chief of the Fire Department. Fire Department personnel shall be on duty from the time the fireworks are delivered at the site until the termination of the display and the removal of all fireworks and debris from the site. The expense for such firemen shall be paid by the permittee.

11-4-3

All disputes arising as a result of the administration of these rules and regulations shall be referred to the State Fire Marshal.

11-4-4

Any person, firm corporation and/or co-partnership aggrieved by the decision of the State Fire Marshal, as outlined in section 11-4-3 above, may file an appeal and request a hearing before the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review pursuant to RIGL section 23-28.3-3(d).

V. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

11-5-1

Dealers and manufacturers of Class B explosives, which includes commercial fireworks, shall be subject to provisions of Chapter 23-28.28 of the Fire Safety Code entitled EXPLOSIVES and no permit or license shall be issued until all requirements of Chapter 23-28.28 are fulfilled.

VI. ALL EXISTING RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS REPEALED AND SUPERSEDED BY SECTION 11 HEREIN

11-6-1

All previously adopted administrative rules and regulations, including, but not limited to those adopted, and filed with the Secretary of State's Office, by the State Fire Marshal and/or the Division of Fire Safety on July 2, 1976, related to the keeping, using, transporting, and storage of commercial fireworks, are hereby repealed and superseded by the provisions of the Fire Safety Code Section 11 as outlined above.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 12 THE KEEPING, USING, TRANSPORTING, STORAGE, MANUFACTURE & SALE OF SOLID PROPELLANT ROCKET MOTORS AND THE LAUNCHING, OPERATION AND FLYING OF MODEL ROCKETS

12-1-1

For the purpose of these rules and regulations, the following words shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them.

- a. Approved - approved by the Marshal
- b. Model Rocket - A device that ascends into the air without use of aerodynamic lifting forces against gravity, propelled by means of small solid propellant rocket motor.
- c. Model Rocket Motor - (also Model Rocket Engine) a solid propellant, cold propellant or pressurized liquid rocket motor that conforms to the standards for rocket motors as set forth in this regulation. (NFPA 1122 1-3.)
- d. Display Rocket - any rocket type not conforming to the design specifications of these rules. Any person handling such display rockets shall do so in compliance with FSR-2.
- e. Chemical Propellant - any chemical agent used as fuel in a model rocket motor.
- f. Competent Person - an able-bodied person at least eighteen years of age who has received a permit from the head of the fire department to be responsible for the launching of model rockets.
- g. Fire Official - having responsibility for the prevention and suppression of fire in that city or town.
- h. Marshal - the State Fire Marshal.
- i. Flight Area - the area bounded by a circle having a radius of five hundred (500) feet from the launch site.

II. ROCKETS

12-2-1

Model rockets shall comply with the following requirements prior to launch, operation and flight:

a. Gross weight, including the model rocket motor, shall not exceed 1500 grams (53 ounces).

b. No more than 62.5 grams (2.2 ounces) of propellant materials shall be contained in a single model rocket motor and no more than 125 grams (4.4 ounces) of propellant shall be contained in a model rocket at the time of launch.

c. Model rockets shall contain means for retarding decent to the ground so that the structure shall be substantially damaged and no hazard shall be created to persons or property on the ground.

d. Construction shall be of wood, plastic, paper, rubber or similar materials, and without any metal as structural parts.

e. Design and construction shall include attached aerodynamic surfaces or other suitable means which will provide stabilizing and restoring forces necessary to maintain a substantially true and predictable flight path.

f. A model rocket shall not contain any type of explosive or pyrotechnic warhead.

12-2-2

Any person who has knowledge of fire or accident caused by a model rocket or rocket motor shall notify the head of the fire department and the Marshal. Failure to comply with this rule shall be cause for revocation of permit.

III. SOLID PROPELLANT ROCKET MOTORS

12-3-1

A solid propellant rocket motor shall be a device produced by a commercial manufacturer. It shall have all of the propellant preloaded into the casing in such a manner that the propellant cannot be removed without destroying the motor. Delay trains and ejection charges may be included as an integral part of the motor or may be preloaded and packaged separately if:

a. The auxiliary package is a single pre-assembled unit containing all of the remaining combustible material, and

b. The auxiliary package is so designed that an individual would have no difficulty handling or using it safely.

12-3-2

A solid propellant rocket motor casing shall be made of nonmetallic material of low thermal conductivity so that the temperature of the external surface of the model rocket motor shall not exceed 200 degrees Celsius (392 degrees Fahrenheit) during or after operation.

12-3-3

A solid propellant rocket motor casing shall be so designed and constructed that it will not fragment if it should rupture.

12-3-4

A solid propellant rocket motor shall be so designed and constructed as to be incapable of spontaneous ignition in air, in water, as a result of physical shocks, jarring, impacts or motion under conditions that would reasonably be expected to occur during shipment, storage and use, or when subjected to a temperature of 80 degrees Celsius (176 degrees Fahrenheit) or less.

12-3-5

A solid propellant rocket motor shall contain no more than 62.5 grams (2.2 ounces) of propellant material and shall produce less than 160 Newton-seconds (35.855 pound-seconds) of total impulse with average thrust not greater than 100 Newtons.

12-3-6

A manufacturer of solid propellant rocket motors shall subject a random sample of one percent (1%) of each motor production lot to a static test which shall measure and record the rocket motor's total impulse, delay time and action of ejection charge, if included. Solid propellant rocket motor production lots shall be corrected, destroyed or retested by the manufacturer under any of the following conditions:

a. Total impulse of any test item departs more than twenty percent (20%) from the established mean value for the motor type,

b. The time delay of the test item departs more than twenty percent (20%) from the established mean value for the motor type but in no case shall this variation exceed three (3) seconds,

c. The ejection charge, if any, of the test item does not function properly,

d. Any test item malfunctions in any other manner that affects the safety of its shipment, storage, handling or uses. Static tests shall be conducted with the test item at ambient temperature. For a retest, a manufacturer shall test a minimum additional two percent (2%) of the production lot in question. If any additional test item displays any of

the above mentioned conditions, the entire production lot shall be corrected or destroyed by the manufacturer.

12-3-7

A solid propellant rocket motor type whose performance deviates from the sample test criteria and performance limits detailed above within one (1) year from the date of manufacture shall be withdrawn from commercial sale and redesigned to provide reliable operation when ignited within a period of one (1) year from the date of manufacture. All solid propellant rocket motors shall have imprinted upon the exterior surface of their motor casing the date of manufacture or equivalent coding.

12-3-8

A solid propellant rocket motor shall be shipped and stored with no ignition element installed that can be activated by open flame at a temperature of less than 150 degrees Celsius (302 degrees Fahrenheit) or by incident radio frequency radiation normally encountered in shipping, storage and use. No manufacturer, distributor, or any other person shall sell expose for sale, or otherwise make available to the public any type of rocket motor ignition device that is intended to be initiated by a hand-held flame.

12-3-9

A model rocket motor shall be shipped and sold with complete instructions for storage, handling and use. The instructions shall contain a warning to read and follow all instructions carefully and to use the motor only in accordance with instructions. In addition, the instructions shall contain the following information:

- a. How to safely ignite the motor safely by electrical means,
- b. Performance data on the model rocket motor type to include propellant weight, total impulse, average thrust, time delay and representative thrust time curve,
- c. Any specific first aid data or action to be taken in the event of burns or oral ingestion of the propellant;
- d. Proper and safe disposal of the rocket if it has become too old, been subjected to conditions that may impair its performance or, in the opinion of the user, may have become unsafe,
- e. Any special action that must be taken to fight any fire in which stored rocket motors may be involved.

12-3-10

The competent person responsible for handling the rocket motors shall notify the Marshal whenever he is aware of defects in such motors. He should describe the defect

and include the manufacturer's name and model or catalog number of the defective device.

IV. LOCATION FOR OPERATION

12-4-1

Flight areas shall be located in areas that will not create a hazard to persons and property in the vicinity of the area.

12-4-2

A model rocket launch site shall be at least one hundred feet (100') from the nearest building and fifty feet (50') from a public way or the nearest natural or man-made obstruction or at a distance equal to the height of such obstruction, whichever is greater.

12-4-3

Flight areas shall not contain or be located adjacent to limited access highways, buildings over four (4) stories in height or other similar obstacles.

V. LAUNCHING

12-5-1

The competent person responsible for supervising the launching of model rockets shall make certain that these rules and regulations are being adhered to by all present at the launch site and shall also be familiar with and conduct the launch in accordance with the instructions supplied with the model rockets or rocket motors and these regulations shall take precedence.

12-5-2

All model rockets shall be launched from a launch rod or other device that provides rigid guidance until the rocket has reached a speed adequate to ensure a safe flight path. The launcher shall have a jet deflector device to prevent the motor exhaust from hitting the ground directly. (NFPA 1122 A-2.8.)

12-5-3

Launching or ignition shall be conducted by remote electrical means fully under the control of the person launching the model

12-5-4

All persons within one hundred (100) feet of the launch site shall be notified of the timing of each launch by an audible warning and count down.

12-5-5

A model rocket shall not be launched so as to create a hazard to aircraft.

12-5-6

A model rocket shall not be used as a weapon against ground or air targets, nor shall it be equipped with an explosive or incendiary device of any kind designed to ignite on rocket impact.

12-5-7

All materials such as recovery system wadding or igniter holding devices which are subject to high temperatures and ejected from the rocket during the launch and recovery sequence shall be of a sufficiently flame resistant nature so as to prevent any ignition upon landing.

12-5-8

All personnel conducting or assisting in the launching shall remain at least fifteen feet (15') from models containing motors totaling 30 Newton-seconds or less of total impulse and at least thirty feet (30') from models exceeding this limit, during the countdown and launching. Spectators and others not participating in the launching activities shall maintain a distance of at least one hundred feet (100') from the launching device.

VI. TEST AND EXPERIMENTS

12-6-1

Model rocket motors may be tested on the ground for the purpose of determining performance or may be used as the motive power of an experiment conducted on the ground under the supervision of a competent person with a permit.

12-6-2

The model rocket motor shall be securely affixed to a testing device or to an immovable structure in such a manner that such motor shall not become free during the conduct of such test or experiment.

12-6-3

The model rocket motor shall be ignited only by remotely operated electrical means fully under the control of the person conducting the test or experiment.

12-6-4

When tests or experiments are conducted indoors, the exhaust from each model rocket motor so tested shall be directed into a non-flammable hood or vent which shall lead to the outside of the building.

12-6-5

Before a model rocket motor may be tested or used experimentally on the ground its exhaust path shall be cleared of all flammable objects prior to the igniting of such motor.

12-6-6

Persons who conduct, participate in or observe static or ground testing of a model rocket motor shall stand a distance no less than five feet (5') away from such motor, and never within a thirty (30) degree angle of a direct line with its longitudinal axis during the conduct of the test.

12-6-7

Static test shall be conducted with the test item at a temperature of less than 50 degrees Celsius (122 degrees Fahrenheit).

12-6-8.

The competent person with a permit shall inspect each model rocket motor to be tested and the testing device to be used before such test may be conducted.

VII. PERMITS

12-7-1

Any person who handles, stores, sells, buys, transports or ignites a rocket motor must have a permit from the head of the fire department or must be accompanied by and be under the supervision of a person with a permit.

12-7-2

Any person eighteen (18) years of age or older desiring to oversee the launching of model rockets propelled by a model rocket motor shall first obtain a permit from the head of the fire department.

12-7-3

A person under eighteen (18) years of age but not less than fourteen (14) years of age wishing to handle transport or detonate model rocket motors may do so only after first receiving consent from a parent or legal guardian on the proper forms and having been approved by the fire authority having responsibility for the prevention and suppression of fire in that city or town. In the case where there is no fire authority, these forms shall be approved by the State Fire Marshal or his Deputies.

12-7-4

The head of the fire department shall issue the permit to a competent person after that person has shown proof of age and the fact that he has in his possession a copy of these

regulations. Such permit shall be valid for a period of one (1) year unless otherwise revoked.

12-7-5

Any person wishing to handle, store, buy, transport or ignite rocket motors must first obtain a permit from the head of the fire department in the city or town of his residence at the time of such application or in the city or town wherein he intends to comply with these rules and regulations.

12-7-6

A competent person who wishes to ignite or supervise the launching of motors in another city or town may do so after first receiving permission from the fire department of the city or town in which he expects to conduct the launch. The requirement for repeated notification on return visits to such city or town shall be left to the discretion of the head of the fire department of that city or town.

12-7-7

Any person requiring a permit under these regulations who is not a resident of the State of Rhode Island may obtain a permit from the head of the fire department in the city or town where he is living at the time or where he intends to comply with these rules and regulations.

12-7-8

Rocket motors shall be kept at all times during storage and transportation in a sturdy metal or wooden box, complete with a cover which may be latched or locked closed.

12-7-9

Any person, corporation or firm wishing to sell solid propellant rocket motors must first obtain a permit for storage and sale from the head of the fire department of the town in which the storage and sale is to be made. Such permits shall be in effect for one (1) year after the date of issue, unless otherwise revoked.

12-7-10

Any solid propellant rocket motors which are being stored for sale shall be kept in a sturdy metal or wooden chest or drawer which must be kept securely clamped or locked shut when not in use. Such containment units must be located in a space approved by the head of the fire department, at least ten (10') feet from any flammable liquids. Failure to comply with this rule may be cause for revocation of the permit.

12-7-11

Whenever the solid propellant rocket motors are loaded or manufactured, they shall be considered Class B explosives and shall be handled in compliance with the Fire Safety Code, Chapter 28-28.

12-7-12

Quantities of solid propellant rocket motors in excess of ten thousand (10,000) shall be classified as a Class B explosives and shall be handled, transported and stored in accordance with the Fire Safety Code, Chapter 28.28.

12-7-13

Quantities of Solid propellant rocket motors of ten thousand (10,000) or less shall be classified as Class C explosives in accordance with the Fire Safety Code, Chapter 28.28.

VIII. APPLICABLE STANDARD

12-8-1

NFPA 1122 Code for Unmanned Rockets, 1987 Edition, is recognized and approved by the State Fire Marshal and the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review.

IX. ALL EXISTING RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS REPEALED AND SUPERSEDED BY SECTION 12 HEREIN

12-9-1

All previously adopted administrative rules and regulations, including, but not limited to those adopted, and filed with the Secretary of State's Office, by the State Fire Marshal and/or the Division of Fire Safety on December 21, 1988, related to the keeping, using, transporting, and storage, manufacture and sale of solid propellant rocket motors and the launching, operation and flying of model rockets, are hereby repealed and superseded by the provisions of the Fire Safety Code Section 12 as outlined above.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 13 THE SALE OR LEASING AND SERVICING OF PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND THE INSTALLATION AND SERVICING OF FIXED FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

I. GENERAL

13.1.1 ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION:

a. Any firm desiring to engage in the business of servicing portable fire extinguishers shall make a written application to the R.I. Division of Fire Safety on forms provided by that Division. A Certificate of Registration shall be required for each separate location where there are facilities to service extinguishing equipment. The application must be signed by the sole proprietor, or each partner, or by an officer of the corporation.

b. Any firm desiring to engage in the business of installing, repairing and servicing fixed systems shall make a written application to the R.I. Division of Fire Safety on forms provided by that Division. A Certificate of registration shall be required for each separate location where there are facilities to service extinguishing equipment. The application must be signed by the sole proprietor, or each partner, or by an officer of the corporation.

c. A firm must be the holder of both Certificates of Registration in order to service portable fire extinguishers and to engage in the business of installing, repairing and servicing fixed systems. No person(s) shall service portable fire extinguishers or install, repair and service fixed systems without first obtaining the appropriate license to do so.

13-1-2.

If the R.I. Division of Fire Safety finds, after reviewing the applicant's record, that the granting or renewing of a Certificate of registration would not be contrary to public safety and welfare, it shall issue or renew such Certificate of Registration authorizing the applicant to engage in the business of selling or leasing portable fire extinguishers, or selling or leasing fixed systems or both, provided the requisite fee(s) have been paid. Each Certificate of Registration shall be assigned an identifying number.

13-1-3

All persons engaged in the business of servicing, installing, repairing and testing portable/fixed fire extinguisher systems shall be required to pass an examination administered by the Rhode Island Division of Fire Safety.

13-1-4 EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS

The examination shall test applicant's ability, knowledge and skill as may be applicable to the type of certificate being sought, as generally indicated in the listing below. These written examinations shall consist of multiple choice, fill-in, true or false or essay questions.

a. Portable fire extinguishers: charging, recharging, altering, repairing, testing, inspection, installation and servicing.

b. Engineered fixed fire extinguishing systems: charging, recharging, altering, repairing, testing, inspection, installation and servicing.

c. Pr-engineered fixed fire extinguishing systems: same as "b" above.

d. Hydrostatic testing of fire extinguishers and cylinders for fixed systems: self-explanatory.

3-1-5

These examinations shall be held at such places and at such times as the Rhode Island Division of Fire Safety deems necessary, but must be within 30 days of receipt of application.

II LICENSE/PERMITS

13-2-1 ISSUANCE OF LICENSE

Upon successful completion of an examination, the Rhode Island Division of Fire Safety shall issue a license having an identifying number to the Applicant.

13-2-2 ISSUANCE OF APPRENTICE PERMIT

Any person desiring to service portable fire extinguishers and/or fixed systems, as an apprentice, shall file an application for a permit on forms provided by the Division of Fire Safety. The application must be signed by the employer who holds an appropriate certificate of registration. The prescribed fee shall be paid at time of filing.

13-2-3

An Apprentice shall not service any portable fire extinguishers and/or fixed systems except under the personal and immediate supervision of a journeyman holding a valid license to install repair and/or service fixed fire extinguishing systems.

13-2-4

The Rhode Island Division of Fire Safety shall issue each Apprentice Permit an identifying number and each such permit shall be readily identifiable as an Apprentice Permit for portable fire extinguishers or fixed systems. Time served as an apprentice must be a minimum of six (6) months for fixed systems; four (4) months for portable fire extinguishers.

13-2-5

An Apprentice Permit shall be valid for a period of one (1) year from date of issuance.

13-2-6

An apprentice desiring to remain as same beyond the expiration date of said permit must make application for a new permit.

13-2-7 ISSUANCE OF HYDROSTATIC TESTING APPROVAL

Upon successful completion of a written exam, an applicant may be issued a certificate or license with "Hydrostatic Testing Approved" stamped thereon.

13-2-8

Services performed after the expiration of certificates, licenses or permits issued by the Division of Fire Safety shall be deemed a violation of these regulations.

13-2-9

Duplicates may be issued by the Division of Fire Safety to replace any valid licenses and/or permits which have been lost or destroyed. Written documentation of loss and a ten dollar (\$10.00) fee will be required.

13-2-10 RENEWAL OF LICENSES OR CERTIFICATES

All licenses or certificates must be renewed by March 1, annually.

III. FEES

13-3-1

Initial fee for certification for firms selling, leasing, or servicing portable fire extinguishers \$100.00.

13-3-2

Initial fee for certification of firms installing repairing and/or servicing fixed extinguishing systems \$100.00.

13-3-3

Renewal of certification for firms selling, leasing or servicing portable fire extinguishers \$100.00 annually.

13-3-4

Renewal of certification for firms installing, repairing and servicing fixed fire extinguishing systems \$100.00 annually.

13-3-5

Initial fee for examination and license for portable fire extinguisher journeyman \$60.00.

13-3-6

Initial fee for examination and license for fixed fire extinguishing systems journeyman \$60.00.

13-3-7

Renewal of journeyman Licenses is \$50.00 annually.

13-3-8

Fee for portable fire extinguishers Apprentice Permit is \$5.00.

13-3-9

Fee for fixed fire extinguishing Apprentice Permit systems is \$5.00.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE**13-4-1**

By March 1st of each year, holders of a Certificate of Registration shall report annually the name, address, license number, and Apprentice Permit number of each licensee and apprentice in their employ to the R.I. Division of Fire Safety.

13-4-2

The Rhode Island Division of Fire Safety shall keep and maintain records of all licenses, apprentice permits and Certificates of Registration. Such records shall be available for review by any person desiring to review same. Records may be reviewed by appointment only.

13-4-3

When a person or firm exempt from the licensing provisions of the Enabling Act, as provided under Section 23-28.32-2 of the General Laws, services a portable fire extinguisher he shall affix there to a tag that at least states:

- a. The month and year when the service was performed.
- b. Manufacturer and serial number.
- c. The name of the person performing the services.
- d. The type of service performed.

**V. SERVICE TAGS FOR FIXED FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS AND
PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**

Service tags are required and shall be in conformity with the following provisions:

13-5-1

Tags shall be not more than and not less than five and one-fourth inches (5 1/4") in height, and two and five-eighths (2 5/8") in width. Service tags shall not be red in color.

13-5-2

One service tag shall be attached to each fixed extinguisher system and each portable extinguisher in such a position as to be conveniently inspected, but not to hamper the operation of the system/ extinguisher.

13-5-3

Service tags may be printed or otherwise established for any number of years not in excess of five (5) years.

13-5-4

Every tag attached to a system serviced by a licensed firm shall be an approved service tag conforming to these rules and regulations.

13-5-5

Service tags shall bear the following information:

- a. Servicing firm's name
- b. Address of servicing firm
- C. Certificate of registration number
- d. Type of service performed
- e. Date service performed
- f License number of individual who performed or supervised the service or services performed.
- g. Apprentice permit number when applicable
- h. Signature of licensee
- i. Owner and location of extinguisher

13-5-6

All above information in Items 1 through 7 shall appear on one (1) side of the service tag. Other printing or information shall be placed on the reverse side of the tag.

13-5-7

No person or persons shall remove, deface, modify or alter any valid service tag attached to or required to be attached to any fixed fire extinguisher system or portable fire extinguishers.

13-5-8

The Rhode Island Division of Fire Safety may either refuse to issue or renew, or it may suspend or revoke any Certificate of Registration, License, Apprentice Permit or Hydrostatic Testing Approval for any of the following reasons:

- a. Any violation as listed in the Enabling Act.
- b. Having obtained or having attempted to obtain a License, Apprentice Permit, Hydrostatic Testing Approval or Certificate of Registration, by fraudulent misrepresentation.
- c. Gross malpractice or gross incompetence.
- d. Advertising for the sale or servicing of fixed or portable fire extinguisher system by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements.
- e. Violation of any provision of these regulations.

VI APPEALS

13-6-1

Any person, firm, corporation and/or co-partnership aggrieved by the decision of the State Fire Marshal to suspend, revoke or refuse to issue or renew a permit may request a hearing.

13-6-2

Any hearing proceedings conducted under the authority of Section RIGL 23-28.32-8b shall be before a board whose members shall be appointed by the State Fire Marshal.

13-6-3

Any person, firm corporation and/or co-partnership aggrieved by the decision of the State Fire Marshal's board, as outlined in section 13-6-2 above, may file an appeal and request a hearing before the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review pursuant to RIGL Section 23-28.3-3(d).

VII. STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE

13-7-1

Generally accepted safety standards will be observed in the installation, servicing and testing of fixed fire extinguishing systems. NFPA Std. 11, 1983 edition, NFPA Stds. 12, 12a and 17, 1985 edition and NFPA Std. 96, 1973 edition shall apply.

13-7-2

Generally accepted safety standards will be observed in installing, servicing and testing portable fire extinguishers. As to the NFPA edition for portable fire extinguishers, installers should refer to the different Occupancy Chapters of the R.I. Fire Safety Code for the year, type, location and maintenance of portable extinguishers.

VIII. APPROVED TESTING LABORATORIES

13-8-1

No portable fire extinguisher system shall be installed or serviced unless it bears the label of one of the following approved testing laboratories. No fixed fire extinguisher system shall be installed or serviced unless it meets the requirements of NFPA Std. 96, 1973 edition.

- a. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
- b. The Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation
- c. The Underwriters Laboratories of Canada
- d. Any other nationally recognized testing laboratory recognized by the R.I. Division of Fire Safety.

IX. ALL EXISTING RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS REPEALED AND SUPERSEDED BY SECTION 13 HEREIN

13-9-1

All previously adopted administrative rules and regulations, including, but not limited to those adopted, and filed with the Secretary of State's Office, by the State Fire Marshal and/or the Division of Fire Safety on September 23, 1993, March 21, 1988 and February 25, 1977, related to the sale or leasing of portable fire extinguishers and the installation and servicing of fixed fire extinguishing systems, are hereby repealed and superseded by the provisions of the Fire Safety Code Section 13 as outlined above.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 14: THE STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUEFIED GAS

I. APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AND PERMIT

14-1-1

Any firm desiring to engage in the business of storing, handling or dispensing LPG shall make written application to the R.I. State Fire Marshal, on forms provided by the R.I. State Fire Marshal. A certification of registration and permit shall be required for each separate facility. The application must be signed by the sole proprietor, or each partner, or by an officer of the company.

II. INSPECTIONS

14-2-1

Upon receipt of said application, the State Fire Marshal will schedule a fire safety inspection of the facility in accordance with NFPA 58, 1983, 59, 1984 edition.

14-2-2

Any new facility must comply with this code prior to engaging in the business of storing, handling and dispensing LPG in accordance with 23-28.1-7A.

14-2-3

Existing facilities that are not in compliance with the provisions of this code may be granted a reasonable notice of fire code violations and a timetable for compliance shall be established. In cases of practical difficulty, a time will be established by which the owner must petition to the Fire Safety Board of Appeals and Review for a variation.

III. REVIEW OF PERMITS

14-3-1

All permits must be renewed by January 1st annually.

14-3-2

Permit fee: Each application for a permit hereunder shall be accompanied by the fee hereinafter prescribed, which fee shall be returned in the event such application is denied. The permit fee shall be twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars annually, with a check or money order made payable to the General Treasurer, State of Rhode Island.

14-3-3.

Expiration of permits: All permits hereunder shall expire on the last day of each calendar year unless soon designated on permit or sooner revoked.

IV. REVOCATION

14-4-1

The State Fire Marshal may either refuse to issue or renew, or he may suspend or revoke, any Certificate of Registration or Permit, for cause.

14-4-2

Sufficient cause may be:

a. A gross malpractice or gross incompetence in the handling, storage or dispensing of LPG.

b. Violation of any provision of the enabling Act as formulated and administrated by the R.I. State Fire Marshal.

V. HEARINGS

14-5-1

Any person, firm, corporation and co-partnerships aggrieved by the decision of the State Fire Marshal to suspend, revoke or refuse to issue or renew a permit may request a hearing.

14-5-2

Any hearing proceedings conducted under the authority of Section 23-28-20-7 shall be before a L.P.G. Board whose members shall be appointed by the State Fire Marshal.

14-5-3

The L.P.G. Board will hear all evidence/testimony and submit their recommendations to the State Fire Marshal in writing within thirty (30) days of the request for hearing.

14-5-4

Upon receipt of LPG Board's recommendations, the State Fire Marshal shall accept, reject, and/or modify the LPG Board's recommendations and reissue a decision in writing within (30) days.

VI. APPEALS

14-6-1

Any person, firm, corporation and/or co-partnership aggrieved by the decision of the State Fire Marshal after his review of the recommendations as outlined in Section 14-5-4 above, may file an appeal and request a hearing before the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review pursuant to RIGL Section 23-28.3-3(d).

VII. APPLICABLE STANDARDS

14-7-1

The following standards pertaining to the handling, storage and dispensing of Liquefied Petroleum Gases are recognized and approved by the State Fire Marshal:

- a. NFPA Standard 58, 1983 edition: 59, 1984 edition
- b. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL)
- c. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- d. National Board of Fire Underwriters (NBFU)

- e. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
- f. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
- g. American Petroleum Institute (API)
- h. American Gas Association (AGA)

VIII. ALL EXISTING RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS REPEALED
AND SUPERSEDED BY SECTION 14 HEREIN

14-8-1

All previously adopted administrative rules and regulations, including, but not limited to those adopted, and filed with the Secretary of State's Office, by the State Fire Marshal and/or the Division of Fire Safety on November 18, 1986, related to the storage and handling of liquefied gas, are hereby repealed and superseded by the provisions of the Fire Safety Code Section 14 as outlined above.

FIRE SAFETY CODE SECTION 15:
THE TRANSPORTATION OF PORTABLE GASOLINE IN PRIVATE PASSENGER
CARS

I. GASOLINE MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN PORTABLE GASOLINE CONTAINERS
IN MOTOR VEHICLES ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING
STANDARDS

15-1-1 Design, Construction and Capacity of Containers

a. Plastic or metal containers meeting the requirements of ANSI/ASTM D3435-80 plastic containers (Jerry Cans) or metal cans for petroleum products within the scope of that specification shall be acceptable.

b. Each portable container shall be provided with one or more devices in the top with sufficient emergency venting to limit internal pressure under fire conditions to 10 PSI-8 or 30 percent of the bursting pressure, whichever is greater.

15-1-2 Maximum Allowable Size of Containers

Metal - One to five gallons

Polyethylene - One to five gallons

15-1-3 Maximum Amount Transported

No more than one five gallon container shall be carried in any private passenger vehicle at any one time.

15-1-4 Applicable Standards

The following standards pertaining to flammable and combustible liquids are recognized and approved by the State Fire Marshal:

- a. N.F.P.A. Standard 30 - 1974 Edition
- b. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL)
- c. ASTM Publications American Society for Testing and Material

II. ALL EXISTING RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS REPEALED AND SUPERSEDED BY SECTION 15 HEREIN

15-2-1

All previously adopted administrative rules and regulations, including, but not limited to those adopted, and filed with the Secretary of State's Office, by the State Fire Marshal and/or the Division of Fire Safety on May 16, 1989, related to the transportation of portable gasoline containers in private passenger cars, are hereby repealed and superseded by the provisions of the Fire Safety Code Section 14 as outlined above.